



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**AMERICAN POWs/MIAs IN
SOUTHEAST ASIA
(SUMMARY)**

PART 23 OF 26

FILE NUMBER : 100-457899

SUBJECT

POW / MIA

FILE NUMBER

100-457899.

SECTION 13

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 3/29/71

FROM :

SAC, CHICAGO (100-48914) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

Re Chicago letter dated 2/2/71.

As set out in referenced letter, all pertinent information developed in captioned matter by the Chicago Office has been furnished the Bureau and New York.

Chicago has received no information concerning COLIFAM since referenced letter and there has been no reported activity by captioned organization in the Chicago area for the past several months.

While Chicago is considering this case RUC, any additional information received concerning COLIFAM will be promptly furnished the Bureau and New York, and any other appropriate action will be taken.

Eolaxia-a

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-168469) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago

(5)

REC-74 103

100-457899-254

MAR 31 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/98 BY 9803

CN345,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

5 APR 6 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 3/31/71

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT

Recommends attached letter be sent Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D, New York) in response to his inquiry concerning alleged improper conduct of FBI Agent during interview of George W. Clarke, Sr., in connection with investigation of COLIFAM.

Congressman Bingham sent telegram to Director 3/30/71 advising that a Mrs. George Clarke, Hampton, Virginia, mother of serviceman missing in Vietnam, testified 3/30/71 before House Subcommittee on National Security Policy that she was interviewed 10/70 by alleged FBI Agent who warned her and husband not to have anything to do with COLIFAM. As result of this warning, Mrs. Clarke reportedly told Subcommittee she refrained from attempting through COLIFAM to obtain information concerning her son. Congressman Bingham expressed shock and outrage at report and urged that if it is accurate Agent responsible should be disciplined and it should be made clear to all FBI personnel that such action exceeds their authority and infringes freedom of American citizens.

In accordance with instructions in Departmental letter 4/6/70, requesting interviews with individuals contacted by COLIFAM in order to determine if COLIFAM obligated to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA), we interviewed numerous parents and relatives of servicemen missing in action or held as prisoners in Vietnam. George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in presence of his wife, by Special Agent (SA) [REDACTED] of Norfolk Division on 10/6/70. In presence Clarke advised that he has had no contact whatsoever with COLIFAM.

Enclosure

REC-81

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONTINUED - OVER

APR 2 1971

57 APR 9 1971

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

E012812-2

b7c

SA [REDACTED] has been contacted and denies categorically giving any opinion or characterization of COLIFAM to Clarke or any advice not to have dealings with COLIFAM.

By letter 12/11/70, Department advised that admissible available evidence was insufficient to support solicitation of registration under FARA or criminal prosecution under Logan Act. Therefore, we immediately discontinued our interviews in this case.

It is noted Congressman Bingham is ultraliberal, and his office is replete with peace literature and symbols. In 1969, a member of his staff was involved in preparing satirical material for public consumption after attempt to "tour" FBI Annex. Director noted regarding this staff member "just another hippie-a leech on Government payroll with nothing to do."

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Congressman Bingham be approved and sent.

b7c

E012812-2

WEL

✓

WEL

April 2, 1971

Honorable Paul Findley
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803
CN375,570

My dear Congressman:

Pursuant to your request, this is to advise
that I sent the following letter to Congressman Jonathan B.
Bingham on April 1, 1971.

"Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning
testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House Subcommittee
on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, has
been received. It is true that George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle
Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence
of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970.
I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this
interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke the
Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained
in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to avoid
dealings with this organization.

"As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke
was interviewed in connection with an investigation requested
by the Department of Justice to determine if the COLIFAM
had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the
provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (detached)
- 1 - Mr. Bishop (detached)

- 1 - Mr. Brennan (detached)
- 1 - M. A. Jones (detached)

APR 5 1971

NOTE: See M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo dated 4-1-71, captioned,
"Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North
Vietnam (COLIFAM) Registration Act."

(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Honorable Paul Findley

"You may be assured that I shall continue to insist that all investigations of this Bureau are handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially."

I hope the foregoing will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/5/71

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT

On 4/1/71 David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, contacted Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan and requested a copy of letter which the Director sent Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D., New York) setting forth true facts regarding Bingham's insinuation of improper conduct of FBI Agent who interviewed an individual during captioned investigation. Director inquired "How did Abshire learn of this letter? H."

In making his request of Mr. Sullivan, Abshire did not comment as to how he had learned of the Director's letter to Congressman Bingham.

It is noted Mr. Abshire, in connection with his position, has frequent contact with members of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, before which testimony in question was given. It is quite possible Abshire learned of the letter through a member of this Subcommittee.

ACTION:

For Director's information.

100-457899

(6)

- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/14/93 BY 9803
CN345,570

59 APR 9 - 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 4/1/71

FROM : [REDACTED] b7c

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED] b7c
CN345,570

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Recommends attached letter with enclosed true copy of letter from Director to Congressman Jo Nathan B. Bingham (D., New York) be sent David M. Abshire, Department of State, in response to his request of Assistant to the Director William C. Sullivan, today.

By [REDACTED] to Mr. C. D. Brennan memorandum 3/31/71 it was recommended and approved that a letter be sent Congressman Bingham setting forth the true facts regarding his insinuation of improper conduct of FBI Agent who interviewed George W. Clarke, Sr., in presence of his wife, during captioned investigation in 10/70. b7c

David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Department of State, contacted Assistant to the Director Sullivan today (4/1/71) and requested a copy of the letter which the Director sent Congressman Bingham. *How did Abshire learn of this letter?*

Mr. Abshire is strong supporter of Bureau and may be called upon to testify before Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, before which Mrs. George W. Clarke testified and made statements capitalized upon by Bingham. Mr. Abshire desires to be in position to have true facts in order to support Bureau's position, if necessary.

ACTION:

REC 8

100-457899-258

Attached for approval is letter to Mr. Abshire enclosing true copy of Director's letter to Congressman Bingham dated 4/1/71. Bureau files contain no unfavorable information regarding Abshire.

Enclosure 4-571
100-457899

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

58 APR 9 - 1971

7 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 31, 1971

FROM : W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. Wannall

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - ANTIWAR

At 10:35 a.m. this morning (3/31/71) [REDACTED] Intelligence and Research, Department of State, telephoned and referred to press reports yesterday to the effect that a Mrs. George W. Clarke of Hampton, Virginia, mother of a serviceman missing in action in Vietnam, testified on 3/30/71 before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy. She allegedly told the Committee that last Fall an FBI Agent warned her and her husband not to have anything to do with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam as it had communist ties and its information was not reliable.

[REDACTED] said that Mr. Frank Sievert of the Undersecretary's office, Department of State, and Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian Affairs, William H. Sullivan, are scheduled to testify before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy on 4/1/71. Both of these men contemplate being questioned regarding the matter put into testimony by Mrs. Clarke. [REDACTED] said he had been asked by the two State Department officials to propound following questions to the Bureau: (1) Is it FBI policy to advise people against being in touch with captioned Committee; and (2) What started us on this trail?

It was pointed out to [REDACTED] that we did not expect State Department officials to answer questions regarding FBI policy when such officials testify before Congressional bodies and that should such State Department officials be asked concerning such matters it was up to the Department of State to decide what responses should be made. Accordingly, [REDACTED] was advised, we had no reply to make with respect to the questions which he raised. [REDACTED] said he felt this was an entirely proper stand on the part of the Bureau and expressed the opinion that he thought the questions raised by Frank Sievert and William H. Sullivan of State Department were improper ones to refer to the Bureau and he had contacted us with respect to them simply in the performance of his functions as liaison officer handling contacts with FBI. He said he would relay our reply to Sievert and Sullivan.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/93 BY 980

CUJVS/570

WRW
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

EX 100-457899-259

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

Your attention has previously been called to a Western Union telegram received from Congressman Jonathan V. Bingham (D), New York, late yesterday (3/30/71) with regard to this same matter and the fact that an appropriate reply is being prepared to his telegram. Bureau investigation concerning captioned Committee was conducted on instructions of Justice Department and encompassed interviews of relatives of Vietnam prisoners of war. Investigation was discontinued on Departmental instructions in December 1970. Our Norfolk Office has advised us that the statements allegedly made by Mrs. George W. Clarke, about an FBI Agent warning her and her husband not to have anything to do with captioned Committee, before Bingham's Committee were false.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

b7c

E01212-2

WLF

✓

E01212-2

b7c

WLF

b7c
E012812-2

POW Mail Group Leader Testifying at House Hearing

Associated Press

A pacifist group ferrying mail for prisoners of war tells its story to a House subcommittee today after a POW's mother said the FBI warned her against the organization.

Dora Weiss, cochairman of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, planned to testify today in continuing POW hearings by a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

Mrs. George W. Clark of Hampton, Va., told the subcommittee yesterday that a man claiming to be an FBI agent visited her home last fall and warned her to have nothing to do with the liaison committee.

The report brought immediate protests from some congressmen and a demand from Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover be retired.

No Comment Planned

The FBI plans no comment, a spokesman said.

Mrs. Clark, whose Air Force son was believed captured in North Vietnam three years ago, said the agent told her the committee had Communist leanings and provided families unreliable information.

Taking the agent's warning, Mrs. Clark said, she continued to send mail to her son through the Red Cross directly to Hanoi. She said she has had no communication from her son.

Relatives of other POWs said in interviews they had received

no discouragement against using the committee.

Mrs. Wesley Schierman of Spokane, Wash., whose husband was shot down in August 1965, said, "The casualty divisions of the different branches of the service say the chance of our mail going through is better if we use the committee."

Others Questioned

Verna Van Loan and Mrs. Ivan Appleby, both of Tucson, Ariz., said they had been questioned by the FBI about the committee but had received no warnings about dealing with it.

Mrs. Clark, who is black, said her first thought when the man showed up at her home with FBI credentials was the frequent accusation that Negroes have Communist sympathies.

"But my family never had any contact with Communists," said Mrs. Clark. "I was wondering why they picked us out." She added, saying none of the white POW families she knows was contacted.

"He asked if we had had any contact with the Committee of Liaison," she told the subcommittee, "and I said I had been toying with the idea because other families were getting information and mail through them."

"Then he said, 'Well, I want to warn you not to,'" she said. "Why?" her husband asked. And the man said he would rather not give details.

The Committee of Liaison, a New York group headed by Mrs. Weiss and pacifist David Dellinger, has been the only regular source of mail between prisoners and their families.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

E012812-2
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-93 BY 9833

The Washington Post
Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington) 12

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Daily World

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-93 BY 9833

Date MAR 31 1971

E012812-2

NOT RECORDED
42 JUL 29 1971

COLIFAM

316
51 AUG 4 1971



—Associated Press

Mrs. George W. Clark (right) of Hampton, Va., and Mrs. George Christian of Virginia Beach, before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee.

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T.E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan

April 3, 1971

BY COURIER

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

b7c

Mr. David M. Abshire
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Abshire:

Mr. William C. Sullivan has advised me
of your request for a copy of a letter which I
sent Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham in answer to
certain inquiries made by him regarding investigation
of the Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam conducted by
this Bureau.

b7c

Enclosed is a copy of this letter which,
I trust, will be of interest and assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

100-452899-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/92 BY 9802 [REDACTED]
CN 345,570

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-20

NOTE: See memorandum [REDACTED] to Mr. C.D. Brennan,
dated 4/1/71, prepared by [REDACTED] captioned "Committee of
Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North
Vietnam (COLIFAM), Registration Act."

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Soyel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

FBI

REC'D-RECORDING ROOM

APR 2 2 23 PM '71

55 APR 12 1971 TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 1, 1971

REGISTERED

Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, has been received. It is true that George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to avoid dealings with this organization.

As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke was interviewed in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the COLIFAM had incurred, an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

You may be assured that I shall continue to insist that all investigations of this Bureau are handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially.

Sincerely yours,

/s/J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,570

b7c

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-457899-260

Tolson _____
 Sullivan _____
 Mohr _____
 Bishop _____
 Brennan, C.D. _____
 Callahan _____
 Casper _____
 Conrad _____
 Dalbey _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Walters _____
 Soyars _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

FBI Confirms POW Probe

The FBI investigated any Committee, wrote Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell on Nov. 25 that the Liaison Committee had not registered as an agent of a foreign nation. "It would seem that the concept of 'agents of a foreign principal' should be broad enough to encompass their role."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover confirmed yesterday that the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam was checked for possible violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Another FBI spokesman said in a report to a congressman that the investigation "was terminated in December of 1970 without any prosecutions."

Requested by House Panel

The FBI probe was conducted at the request of the House Internal Security Committee, which had investigated and held hearings on the entire peace movement, including officials of the Liaison Committee.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., chairman of the Internal Security

Committee, wrote Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell on Nov. 25 that the Liaison Committee had not registered as an agent of a foreign nation. "It would seem that the concept of 'agents of a foreign principal' should be broad enough to encompass their role."

Ichord objected to the Liaison Committee's role in dealing with the North Vietnamese as a source of mail and information on prisoners held in Hanoi.

On Dec. 31, Robert C. Mardian, assistant attorney general for internal security, wrote Ichord the Justice Department was looking into the matter.

"In the event submissible available evidence is developed to establish a violation of federal law," Mardian wrote, "appropriate action will be undertaken."

The reference to termination of the probe in December with-

out any prosecutions came in a report to Rep. Paul Findley, R-Ill., from Jack Harrington, an FBI inspector.

Harrington and Hoover confirmed an FBI visit to Mrs. George W. Clarke of Hampton, Va., a POW's mother who testified before a House Foreign Af-

fairs subcommittee Tuesday that an agent had warned her not to deal with the Liaison Committee.

Numerous other POW families have reported FBI visits regarding the Committee of Liaison but said they were not given any warnings.

The Washington Post
 Times Herald _____

The Washington Daily News _____

The Evening Star (Washington) 4

The Sunday Star (Washington) _____

Daily News (New York) _____

Sunday News (New York) _____

New York Post _____

The New York Times _____

The Daily World _____

The New Leader _____

The Wall Street Journal _____

The National Observer _____

People's World _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/19/83 BY 9702

2015,570

62 APR 15 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

NOT RECORDED
 191 APR 9 1971

Date 4-2-71

b7c

5
Ed 12812-2
COLITATA

FBI

Date: 4/5/71

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

IS - MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/2/93 BY 9803

Re Norfolk teletype 3/30/71.

On 4/2/71

SA [REDACTED] telephonically contacted [REDACTED] and furnished the following information:

She was present at the hearing when Mrs. GEORGE W. CLARKE, Hampton, Va., testified that she was contacted by a representative of the FBI in Hampton, who, she stated, told her not to have anything to do with COLIFAM.

[REDACTED] stated she could not believe there was any truth in Mrs. CLARKE's allegation.

② - Bureau (RM)
Norfolk

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

16 APR 6 1971

Approved

56 APR 13 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that she desired to furnish the above information because she was certain that Mrs. CLAR remarks were without foundation and because of her esteem for the FBI. She expressed her further willingness to cooperate with the FBI.

[REDACTED]

b7c

1

FOI 2812-2

Above being submitted for information, and no further action being taken by Norfolk; however, if any additional information about COLIFAM is volunteered by POW wives, same will be furnished to Bureau.

b7c

It is noted that [REDACTED] wife of POW, has recently voluntarily furnished additional correspondence she received from COLIFAM. This will be furnished the Bureau by separate LHM.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-1-71

FROM : M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/2/73 BY 9802
CN 345,576

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
REGISTRATION ACT

In response to his inquiry, the Director advised Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) on 4-1-71, furnishing him the facts regarding our interview of George W. Clarke, Sr., on 10-6-70, in connection with captioned case. Mrs. Clarke, testifying before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, alleged the Agent warned them against having anything to do with the organization.

Robert Wichser, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Paul Findley (R-Ill.), called 3-31-71 and said the Congressman was also present at the hearing. Wichser said that Congressman Findley wanted to make sure that the Subcommittee was presented the facts in this matter and not some warped version that might be reported by Bingham. He said that the Congressman was confident the FBI had done nothing wrong and wanted to make sure that the Record was accurate if Bingham made any further issue of this matter. We have had very friendly relations with Congressman Findley over the years.

Herington furnished Wichser orally the information set forth in the letter addressed to Congressman Bingham which basically is the Agent's categorical denial that he had characterized the organization or warned the Clarkes against dealing with the organization. It was also tactfully pointed out that the allegation on its face does not seem logical since we were conducting, on Departmental instructions, an investigation to determine whether there was violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The Agent would have been seeking the Clarkes' assistance since they had not yet been contacted and would not have, under any logical reasoning, warned them against dealings with the organization since they would have been of no help to a possible prosecution.

Wichser said this made sense to him and he would brief the Congressman. He also asked if the Director would send the Congressman a letter setting forth the same information he had given Congressman Bingham.

Enclosure sent 4-2-71

PERS. REC. 100-457899-260

1 - Mr. Mohr - enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - enclosure

1 - Mr. Bishop - enclosure 1 - M. A. Jones -
1 - Mr. Brennan - enclosure

RECOMMENDATION - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter to Congressman Findley be forwarded.

E012812-2

b7c

WED

AM

✓

TES

b7c

OK.

✱

62c
POST 3300 P.O.W. COMMITTEE
3035 CORLEAR AVE.
BRONX, N.Y. 10463

Mar. 31, 1971

to: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director

P.B.I.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you the enclosed letter in the hope it will help you to refute the statements made by Congressman Bingham in the article which appeared in the New York Daily News today. I obtained this letter from the Congressman when I inquired as to the reliability of the p.o.w. list which was released by the Committee for laisen at christrastime last year. I cannot understand how he can condemn this p.o.w. mother going through this Committee for information about her son when it is obvious by his letter to me that he considers their information unreliable. I will also enclose the daily news article so that you may be made aware of his statements. With sincere thanks for your long devetien to our Country. I remain.

E012812-2 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803 [redacted]
CW345570

Very Truly Yours
[redacted] b7c

REC-23

100-459899-263

1 APR 2 1971

APR 12 1971

EX-112
b7c
CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

THAN B. BINGHAM
District, New York

WASHINGTON OFFICE
130 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
TELEPHONE (202) 325-4411

R. ROGER MAJAK
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

COMMITTEE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

DISTRICT OFFICE
ONE EAST FORDHAM
BRONX, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: (212) W 1

February 25, 1971

Dear [REDACTED]

I have looked into the question of why the United States says that the list of prisoners of war released by North Vietnam is incomplete, a question which you raised in our recent discussion.

I have received a classified briefing on this matter and can tell you that I am satisfied that the North Vietnamese hold prisoners or know the fate of American soldiers whose names they have not released. This information is based upon various intelligence sources, such as information given from prisoners of war who have been returned to the United States. At the moment, there are 26 American servicemen who are known to have been in North Vietnamese hands at some point whose names the North Vietnamese have not released. The United States does not release the names of those prisoners of war whom we know to be in North Vietnamese hands because to do so might endanger the lives of those prisoners of war who are currently just listed as missing in action and who are not known to be prisoners at this time.

I hope this information proves helpful to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jonathan B. Bingham

Jonathan B. Bingham

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

01345570

JBB:AKD [REDACTED]

67c
Ed12812-2
EX-102
APR 12 1971

100-457899-263
ENCLOSURE

DAILY NEWS-TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, N.Y., MARCH 31, 1971

Mom Says FBI Tried To Cut Tie to PW Son

Washington, March 30 (AP)—The mother of an American prisoner of war in Vietnam said today that an FBI agent warned her to have nothing to do with the pacifist group which relays mail between the prisoners and their families.

The report brought a demand from a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee member for the retirement of FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

The prisoner's mother, Mrs. George W. Clark, told the subcommittee that the agent came to her Hampton, Va., home last fall and warned her against the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam, saying it had Communist ties and its information was not reliable.

The committee, headed by Cong. Weiss and David Dellinger in New York, has been the only source of PW mail. It also produced the only list of prisoners released by North Vietnam.

"We have had no letters and not a word from our son in almost four years," Mrs. Clark said.

An FBI spokesman said the agency plans no comment.

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham (D-N.Y.) said he was shocked and outraged at Mrs. Clark's report and called it "another indication that the FBI is under improper leadership."

"Hoover has long outlived his usefulness and should have been retired long ago," Bingham said.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/93 BY 9803
C1345,570 b7c

b7c
APR 12 1971

EO 12812-2

100-457899-263

EX-112

April 7, 1971

REC-23

100-457899-263

[REDACTED]

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter of March 31st, with enclosures. I very much appreciate your kind remarks concerning my work and your support certainly means a great deal to me. I readily understand the concern that prompted you to furnish this information to me and am glad to receive your views.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/13 BY 9813

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

41345,570

b7c

E012812-2

MAILED 21
APR 10 1971
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles, nor is his organization.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

61 APR 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
REC'D-BEYING ROOM
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Domestic Intelligence Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/6/93 BY 9705

INFORMATIVE NOTE

3-30-71

CUS45570

Attached relates to hearings currently being held in Washington, D. C., by House Internal Security Subcommittee regarding organization known as the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. Co-chairmen of the organization were David Dellinger, prominent New Left activist, and Cora Weiss leader of Women Strike for Peace. We conducted investigation of the organization on instructions of Justice Department. Investigation encompassed interviews of large number of relatives of Vietnam prisoners of war. Interviews were designed to determine the extent of efforts being made by the organization to propagandize the prisoners of war and their families for the benefit of North Vietnam. We discontinued investigation of the organization on Departmental instructions in December, 1970.

Interview of Mr. George W. Clarke was conducted on 10-6-70. Mrs. Clarke was present during the interview. Special Agent, who conducted interview categorically denies Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were "not to have anything to do with the Committee of Liaison as alleged. An appropriate reply is being prepared for Congressman Bingham.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

E012812-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1971

WESTERN UNION

b7c
E012112-2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BIA010 333P EST MAR 30 71 (19)CTC107 WF160

WW BUA074 GOVT PD BU WASHINGTON DC 30 1248P EST

HON J EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

00345,570

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASH DC

MRS GEORGE CLARKE OF HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, MOTHER OF SERVICEMAN
MISSING IN ACTION IN VIETNAM, TESTIFIED TODAY BEFORE HOUSE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY POLICY THAT SHE WAS VISITED
AT HOME IN OCTOBER 1970 BY A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS
FBI AGENT AND DISPLAYED CREDENTIALS AND WHO WARNED HER AND
HER HUSBAND NOT TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE COMMITTEE OF
LIAISON. AS A RESULT OF THIS WARNING MRS CLARKE TOLD THE
SUBCOMMITTEE SHE HAD REFRAINED FROM ATTEMPTING THROUGH THE
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON TO OBTAIN INFORMATION AS TO WHETHER HER

SON IS ALIVE AND A PRISONER. I AM SHOCKED AND OUTRAGED BY
THIS REPORT. IF IT PROVES ACCURATE, THE AGENT INVOLVED
SHOULD BE DISCIPLINED AND YOU AS DIRECTOR SHOULD MAKE CLEAR

SULLIVAN

MR. ~~ES~~ FOR THE DIRECTOR

b7c
E012112-2

FV 103 REC-29 100-457899-264

TO ALL FBI PERSONNEL THAT ANY SUCH ACTION EXCEEDS THEIR AUTHORITY
AND IS AN IMPROPER AND UNWARRANTED INFRINGEMENT ON THE FREEDOM
OF ACTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS. I TRUST I MAY HAVE AN EARLY
RESPONSE TO THIS WIRE

JONATHAN [✓] BINGHAM MEMBER OF CONGRESS

Phm

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - ~~REDACTED~~
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

April 1, 1971

EX-103

REC-29

100-457899-264

Honorable Jonathan B. Bingham
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your telegram of March 30, 1971, concerning testimony of Mrs. George Clarke before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments, has been received. It is true that George W. Clarke, Sr., 6 Gayle Street, Hampton, Virginia, was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) nor warned them to avoid dealings with this organization.

As a matter of further interest, Mr. Clarke was interviewed in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the COLIFAM had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

You may be assured that I shall continue to insist that all investigations of this Bureau are handled promptly, thoroughly and impartially.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/92 BY 9823

Sincerely yours,

01345,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/92 BY 9823

NOTE:

See memorandum [REDACTED] to Mr. C. D. Brennan, prepared by [REDACTED] dated 3/31/71, captioned "Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), Registration Act."

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

51 APR 26 1971

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[REDACTED] b7c ✓
April 1 1971

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington DC

Gentlemen:

Mrs. George W. Clark of Hampton, Virginia recently testified to a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, that an agent of the FBI recently visited her and warned her against sending letters and parcels to her son, a POW in North Vietnam, via the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam.

I would like to know why the agent said that and also why your reply to House Foreign Affairs inquiries consists of a "no comment".

E012312-2
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

Sincerely [REDACTED] b7c

61345570

[REDACTED] b7c
P.S. Please send some information on the files stolen from one of your offices recently and printed in the Washington Post. one of your printed in the [REDACTED] b7c
60-452899-
NOT RECORDED
140 19 1971

6 APR 14 1971

April 2, 1971

100-457899-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9023

b7c

Dear [REDACTED]

CN345,570

b7c

I have received your letter of April 1st. With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Clarke was interviewed, in the presence of his wife, by a Special Agent of the FBI on October 6, 1970. This interview was in connection with an investigation requested by the Department of Justice to determine if the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam had incurred an obligation to register in accordance with the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act. I have been assured that the FBI Agent who conducted this interview neither characterized this organization to Mr. or Mrs. Clarke nor warned them to avoid dealings with it.

EO 12812-2

I am unable to comply with your request as data in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

MAILED 24

APR 12 1971

FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NOTE: [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Herman, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Conner _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Above answer in accordance with previous similar type inquiry handled by Domestic Intelligence Division on 4/1/71.

(3)

b7c

62 APR 20 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

7/16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) **b7c**
FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

DATE: 4/12/71

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS-MISC. **b7c**

Re Norfolk LHM dated 3/10/71. Re Norfolk airtel
to Bureau 4/5/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7)
copies of an LHM and one copy of LHM for New York setting
forth additional information volunteered by [REDACTED] whose husband is a
POW in North Vietnam. **b7c**

No additional investigation is being conducted
pursuant to Bureau instructions and this LHM is being
submitted only for information. Any additional information,
volunteered [REDACTED] will be reported.

ED12812-2 **b7c**

9803

4-5-93 MIA-POW special

9/9/82

#220,673

1-memo-D

8/1/93 1803
CN345, 810

LEX

b7c

100-457899-265

20 APR 16 1971

- (2)-Bureau (Enc.-7) (RM)
- 2-New York (100-168469) (Enc.-1) (RM)
- 1-Norfolk

AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, OSI, SEC. DEF., STATE, CIA

b7c

DATE FORW: 4/21/71
HOW FORW: 2/5

1 MAY 19 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6833

April 12, 1971

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

On March 26, 1971, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose
husband [REDACTED] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam,
voluntarily furnished additional correspondence which
she stated she had received from COLIFAM. This is
set forth below:

[REDACTED] stated that she is directing
mail to and receiving mail from her husband through
COLIFAM.

E012812-2

9903 [REDACTED] 4-5-93 MEA-Pow Special
b7c

9/9/82
#220,673 9/2/93 9803
CN345,576

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-457899-265

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

February 17, 1971

(212)

Dear [REDACTED]

b7c E012812-2

Enclosed you will find the photo album, large pictures, and letters which you sent to us to be forwarded to your husband. The package as you sent it was simply too large to be carried. We are sorry to disappoint you with this news.

We were able however, to send your form letter with a delegate traveling to Hanoi last Monday. We hope this will be delivered to your husband. Again, we are not happy to have to send the package back to you, but knew you would understand that it could not be sent.

Very truly yours,

Joan Libby
Joan Libby/staff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,576

b7c

E012812-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 2

March 19, 1971

Dear Friends:

We are delighted to send you the enclosed mail. It just arrived in a package of 193 letters with a delegation of women recently returned from Hanoi.

This may cross in the mail with another mailing we just sent before we knew if letters would be coming from Vietnam.

We will make every effort to get mail into North Vietnam despite the postponement of travel there.

Best wishes,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/13 BY 7803

CN345,570

67C
Cora Weiss

E012812-2

COMMITTEE OF AM'CON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Viet

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 24

Co-Chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Core Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
*Joan Libby
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

February 24, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/2/83 BY 9803

CA 45,570

Dear [REDACTED]

b7c
EO 12812-2

When Madame Binh issued her 8 point proposal on September 17, 1970, the first point included the statement that "negotiations would begin at once on the release of all prisoners...when the date for total withdrawal of allied troops is set."

My information also comes from an interview I had with Premier Pham Van Dong in Hanoi, and with the editor of the leading official government newspaper, Mr. Hoang Tung.

But, this all seems irrelevant now with the massive escalation of bombing and rumors of ground troops crossing the DMZ into North Vietnam. South Vietnam's President Thieu made the statement recently concerning the possibility of South Vietnamese troops having to go beyond the DMZ -- that is hardly an indication of "winding down" or getting out.

I fear that the current policy is not helping to create an atmosphere for any kind of negotiated settlement; certainly any interest on the part of the North Vietnamese to discuss prisoners is hardly being encouraged by these latest escalations.

I noted with interest your support of the idea of "proportional repatriations". While that idea is certainly closer to reality than any plan of the administration it still misses the point -- the DRV and the PRG have both been firm in their insistence that nothing short of Washington's guarantee that it will totally withdraw will do to secure the release of the men. Thus, if we say that by December 31, 1971 all U.S. troops will be out and bases dismantled,

then they will agree at once to provide security for withdrawing forces, cease fire, and negotiate for the release of men held by both NLF and DRV". (See 8 pt. proposal)

Cong. Leggett bases his proposal first, on the requirement that Hanoi publicize the number of POW's held by the Pathet Lao and the PRG. Neither of these guerrilla forces are a party to the Convention, neither is under any obligation to provide any information and neither are under the military or political authority of Hanoi. As independent political forces they issue their own information based upon their own decisions.

Further, Leggett does not allow for the publication of names or the release of prisoners we have taken and handed over to the ARVN, or Lon Nol or Lao forces. These prisoners, contrary to Convention, are given various status on an arbitrary basis, some POW, some criminal, some political. Alexandre Casella in Our Own Worst Enemy, (Norton and Co. 1968) explains this in detail.

The real stumbling block is the fact that there is no guarantee that after a percentage of prisoners is released as a percentage of troops are withdrawn, that the US wouldn't decide to abandon the remaining prisoners for the sake of keeping a force behind (Laird speaks of 50,000 a la Korea) to support the Thieu Ky regime. Nor is there any guarantee that continued air attacks from bases in Thailand wouldn't cease.

Leggett seems to be saying that the ground troops and pilots have equal value. The issue to be faced is whether or not the US is interested in total withdrawal, if so, when. As soon as that is announced "negotiations can begin at once for the release of men held both by the NLF and the DRV."

I have enclosed a proposal which might interest you. It is only at the talk stage, since the gist of it has been embodied in the McGovern Hatfield Vietnam Disengagement Act S 376.

I did wish to explain further about our office having returned some mail and photos to you. We do not wish to jeopardize the mail privileges of one air form letter per month. One or two photos are permitted in each of these letters. Although the men were able to write longer letters and cards at Christmas there is no indication of any change in regulations from this end. We will be more than happy to forward mail for you each month with photo enclosures. We do hope you will understand. The escalated war has curtailed travel a bit, and the next trip will leave by March 10 if the North isn't invaded as Mr. Thieu has indicated he might.

This whole issue is important and complicated, and I do hope you will feel free to continue the discussion. I am afraid I am less optimistic today than ever, and rather angry...we've finally established who's there and have heard from them and seen how they are, only to leave them longer as the war rages on and on.

Thank you for your kind letters, hope to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

P.S. I haven't heard that Paris
isn't accept mail. Why don't you try? 5 Forward

Detroit Free Press

ON GUARD FOR 139 YEARS

Vol. 140—No. 269

Thursday, January 28, 19

POW's Parents Ask Peace

BY WILLIAM SCHMIDT
Press Staff Writer

The parents of a Marine pilot held prisoner of war in North Vietnam charged Wednesday that President Nixon is using them and the families of other POWs to help gain support for the war.

"The only way to bring my son and other sons home safely is to end the war," declared Mrs. Virginia R. Warner of Ypsilanti. "I think it is time to speak out, for the sake of my son and American boys everywhere who are fighting this useless war."

Mrs. Warner and her husband, James, a truck driver for an air freight cartage company, both said their declaration comes only after public opinion.

"I love my country and I love my flag, but it is time to say something," she said. "We don't want any more bombing and we don't want any more raids like the one on the prison camp

in Son Tay. If the American government agreed to end the war, I know that my son would come back to us safely."

The Warners' son, James H. Warner, was a first lieutenant and Marine Corps pilot when his jet was shot down over North Vietnam in October, 1967.

He has since been promoted to the rank of captain and is officially listed as a POW by the Pentagon.

The Warners, Capt. Warner both 55, said they were informed of their son's fate on Oct. 14, 1967, and they have recently received letters from him in which he indicates he is well.

Last year, Mrs. Warner purchased a billboard in nearby Ann Arbor to plead

that persons write to Hanoi and urge that prisoners be freed.

Since then, she said, her views have changed. "When I see how we have been used to help gain support for the war, I wish I had never put up that billboard or urged anyone to write to Hanoi."

"I would like to put up a new billboard now—one which reads: 'President Nixon, end the war so the prisoners can come home.'"

Her husband is even more adamant in his views. A Teamster and truck driver for the past 35 years, Warner claims that his son and other prisoners are actually "the prisoners of Ky (vice-president of South Vietnam) and Nixon."

"The Pentagon has especially used the families of the prisoners of war," Warner said.

The Warners are bitter about claims from the Nixon administration

that the war will not end as long as there are still prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mrs. Warner, who served as co-ordinator for the New League of Families of Prisoners of War, said she is uncertain how to make views felt.

"I was going to write a letter to the newspaper or President, but I was a bit hesitant," she said. "I know this is a free country and I should be able to say what I want, but I could never sure how people would react."

"NOW I'm bolder because I know there are others who feel like I do and that the only way to get the prisoners back and end the war, I can't be any more."

Her son, who will be 30 months, was a graduate of Ypsilanti High School and attended Eastern Michigan University for five years before he listed in the Navy in 1967.

Mrs. Warner, who is a natural secretary, and her husband decided last Sunday to make known their view of the war after watching a vision program which featured some of the sponsors of hearings in Detroit this week on alleged American war prisoners in Vietnam.

The Warners plan to attend the hearings.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/19/93 BY 9703
CNSWS, 570

b7c
EOD 10-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
with Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Prisoners of War in Vietnam

How long are these poor men to be left there to suffer while this country goes merrily on its way with an extremely small number of citizens really concerned about them?

It is high time that this miserable war be ended and many problems at home receive attention.

The U.S.A. made a grave mistake in becoming involved in Southeast Asia. Our POWs are suffering as are many thousands of families because of someone's poor judgment.

I'd really like to see a father and mother today who will sit down and tell their son that there is anything right about this war and that it is their patriotic duty to go 10,000 miles to kill the enemy. What enemy?

Nixon said he would end the war and many, including myself, believed he would, but we are just as deep today as we were when he took office—and no end in sight.

CYRIL F. REYNOLDS
Bala-Cynwyd.

Father Of A POW

Philadelphia Inquirer

July 7, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/14/93 BY 9803

01346,570

THE NEW YORK TIMES

b7c
E012812-2

Mother Of POW Raps War

DUNEDIN. Mrs. Martham L. Gartley watched her son play basketball in a North Vietnamese prison camp Wednesday, then criticized the Nixon administration for "crucifying" prisoners and their families by "continuing this foolish war."

Lt. M. L. Gartley Jr., 24, has been a prisoner since his jet fighter was shot down over North Vietnam in 1968.

Mrs. Gartley watched her son Wednesday on a CBS television news program. It was the third time she had seen him on American television since he was shot down.

"With the present administration, I see no hope for the prisoners' release or getting our troops out of Vietnam. I'm for ending this foolish war and stop compounding the first mistake we made in getting in there," Mrs. Gartley said. "The government is crucifying my boy and those other boys sitting there year after year, and it's crucifying their families."

"This film was a little more detailed than some of the others," she said. "It showed more of the camp. He looked thin."

Mrs. Gartley said she was on her own "crusade" to get the government to change its priorities.

"I'm tired of the priorities the government sets. I know the prisoners have lost, no matter what the government says year after year," the mother said.

"I'm tired year after year and Christmas after Christmas getting a flurry of news."

Clearwater Sun

January, 1971

How to Free P.O.W.'s

To the Editor:

I have sympathy for—but a growing impatience with—the families of men who are in prisoner-of-war camps in North Vietnam or other parts of Indochina. They go to Paris and try to communicate with Hanoi. But Washington has the key to their sons' and husbands' cells, and the Nixon policy—by perpetuating our presence indefinitely through puppet regimes in Saigon and elsewhere—means that these men are sentenced for life. Furthermore, renewed bombing and air support in Cambodia mean inevitably that the number of men serving a life sentence in Hanoi and elsewhere will rapidly increase.

If the families of prisoners of war are really sincere in desiring their loved ones back, they should be demanding of Congress that it set an end to our intervention in Vietnam and stop the escalation of the present air war. They will then find that they have many friends who will support such demands and that it will be possible to force the United States Government to take the steps which will result in the release of all P.O.W.'s.

ALBERT O. PERRY
Minister, First Unitarian Church
Flushing, N. Y., 22, 1971

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1971

© 1971 New York Post Corporation

Son Tay: The Real Story

By Seymour M. Hersh
Correspondent News Service

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/13 BY 2863

67C
Q345570

WASHINGTON—The White House relied on basic military intelligence that was at least six months old in approving the unsuccessful commando raid last November on the Son Tay prisoner of war camp inside North Vietnam.

Interviews over the past two months revealed that the Pentagon's first information about the Son Tay camp—23 miles west of Hanoi—was supplied by a former North Vietnamese prison guard who was either captured or defected during the U. S.-South Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970.

The guard, whose capture was considered highly classified information, provided military intelligence teams with invaluable information about the location, operation and construction of the Son Tay prison. The detailed data even included what kind of locks were on the cell doors and where they were located.

By July, the interrogation of the guard had been completed and the Air Force was ordered to initiate a series of flights over the prison. Amazingly, at no time before the actual invasion of the prison—Nov. 20, six months after the guard's capture—was the military able to establish any further proof that Americans were, in fact, being detained inside. In essence, the high-risk operation was staged—with approval from President Nixon—although the only facts were those supplied by the former prison camp guard.

Yet there was no available evidence indicating that the military planners "knew" that the Son Tay camp did not contain prisoners, as Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, has publicly charged.

What does emerge from an intensive investigation into the Son Tay raid is a serious indictment of the practices and operation of the Defense Intelligence Agency, which was in charge of intelligence for the mission. The DIA photo analysts somehow interpreted what turned out to be a vegetable garden growing inside the Son Tay compound

as evidence that many American prisoners were in there. Here is the story behind the planning behind the Son Tay operation:

The capture—or defection—of the North Vietnamese guard in May, 1970, was a major achievement; it was never sent by Hanoi into South Vietnam because of high risk of capture. At least three POW camps were known to exist inside the city limits of Hanoi. The location of other facilities was not known. Despite this, the military had long been seeking permission to raid the known camps.

One clue to the inadequacy of the over-all intelligence operation inside North Vietnam emerged from the simple fact that the Pentagon learned about the camp from the captured guard. The Son Tay area had been known to the intelligence community and frequently photographed. According to defense sources, a major military construction program, manned by estimated at 15,000 Chinese communists, got under way there in 1965 or 1966. The area also became the site of a MIG base early in the air war and was a key target

during the heavy bombings from 1965 through November, 1968.

The Central Intelligence Agency also had been unable to develop any solid information about prisoner of war camps. Beginning in the mid-1960's, it had attempted unsuccessfully to infiltrate highly trained teams of South Vietnamese into North Vietnam. Most of the groups—known in the intelligence community as "bell teams"—were dropped by parachute in the Red River delta, northwest of Hanoi, but quickly became, as a former agent said, "ground up like hamburger. They'd get wrapped up in two or three days," he added, largely due to the high state of internal security in the north.

In July, 1970, the military asked the CIA for any information it had on the physical makeup of Son Tay, but that apparently was the extent of the CIA's involvement. The raid on Son Tay

was to be an intelligence affair, with over-all planning coordinated by the Pentagon's emergency office and intelligence coming from the Defense Intelligence Agency.

The early reconnaissance photographs of the camp indicate that it was in heavy use and was highly encouraging to the military. A highly secret operation was carefully planned. Men were handpicked for the operation and assigned to various offices throughout the Pentagon and assigned to secret operations. The raid was rigidly controlled. One group worked on means of a rescue team safe out of North Vietnam. Other groups did the day analysis to determine crucial facts—were there any prisoners there?

with Families

Servicemen I

in North Vic

365 West 42nd Street,

New York, N.Y. 10036

The evidence that the photo interpreters viewed as encouraging, however, was far from definite proof that the pilots were at Son Tay. One man who worked on the project, attempting to explain its failure, argued that photo reconnaissance is not an exact science at all, despite the widespread beliefs of the general public so conditioned to descriptions of miraculous close-ups from "eye in the sky" cameras 100 miles up. The source added:

"Take the photograph of the crowd on the Ellipse during the march on Washington [the anti-war demonstration in November, 1969]—it was an Air Force picture published in a lot of newspapers. Now, don't ask anybody to break down how many of the people were Negroes and how many were Caucasians. We just can't do it. But after they left, you sure could tell that they were there—the grass would be all trampled."

A similarly trampled appearance was evident in what seemed to be a grassy area inside the tiny Son Tay compound. The aerial photographs also established that the guard towers and basic layout of Son Tay were very similar in design to that of the POW camps inside Hanoi. It was agreed—without ever seeing an identifiable prisoner—that the Son Tay facility was an active POW camp for Americans.

Sometime in the July-August period, the military got a shock when during a period of heavy flooding of the Red River Delta, the camp suddenly was vacated. The changing geography of the camp was apparent. The trampled look disappeared.

When the flood waters receded, the geography changed again—much to everyone's relief—and the courtyard suddenly took on "that well-worn look" as one analyst described it. By now it was August and the White House was ap-

proached. Briefings were presented to President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, the President's advisor on security affairs. The President was, according to later White House accounts, "enthusiastic" about the idea and authorized full-scale planning and training for a search and rescue mission.

The cloak-and-dagger operation was code-named the Joint Contingency task group Ivory Coast, and training began in August at Eglin Air Force Base in Florida. Optimism was rising inside the government; it was the first time that the military had established an intelligence "hook" on a POW camp that was not inside the Hanoi city limits.

But there were many basic intelligence problems that were never overcome. For one thing, no one had established beyond a reasonable doubt that the Son Tay prison was holding Americans. "We had a hypothesis based on various sources of information," said one analyst who worked on the project. "But as far as being able to say, 'Hey, there go two more guys into the camp'—well, we couldn't." The official added:

"Our situation was this: So a river comes out and floods—and they [the North Vietnamese] move the pilots out. The place overgrows. It looks bad. Bingo. The grass starts to wear down again. Hey, it looks good. It's a fifty-fifty chance they moved them back."

There were, apparently, only a few cautious doubts raised—largely because the high secrecy of the operation kept details away from many officials who might have pointed out more vigorously that the military was planning a high-risk raid.

There had been previous mistakes based on aerial photographs. One former intelligence official recalled the time photo interpreters spotted an enclosed camp area in North Vietnam with

a double-barbed wire fence. After observing it for a while, they concluded it was a base with some military significance and targeted it for a bombing raid. "A few days later," the official said, "North Vietnam began claiming we had bombed the death ward of a leper colony. Intelligence got fooled."

The 101-man joint Air Force-Army commando team took off in helicopters from its base in Thailand early on Nov. 28. According to many published accounts, the team arrived undetected and landed inside the small Son Tay compound. No prisoners were found, but it was noticed that most of the open space inside the prison was being used by the North Vietnamese for a carefully cultivated vegetable garden.

No Way of Knowing

Intelligence analysts later concluded during postmortems on the raid that the "well-worn look," which had become so clearly discernible after the July-August flooding, might have been a result of the gardening efforts. Even more disturbing was the fact that the prisoners could have been transferred from Son Tay in August, just after the flooding began and just as the commando team began its arduous training for a mission already doomed.

During a little-noticed press conference at Eglin in early December, Brig. Gen. Leroy Manor, head of the commando team, told reporters: "We weren't able to tell exactly when they moved the prisoners of war . . . I'd say it could have been about three months. And this is a judgment, and I have nothing absolutely definite to base this on."

In fact, the Pentagon had no way of knowing if American prisoners had been inside the camp at all—even before the flooding—since the captured guard last worked there early in 1970.

Intelligence men in the Pentagon later were only able to lamely conclude that

the base had either closed permanently or temporarily. "Was it befurbished? Was it beinfected? We didn't one of the men who part in the planning

The Vietnamese guard the camp had the latest Chinese weapons, AK Chinese guns, a fact that many analysts to decide they were a small housing team, perhaps w for the prisoners to re

The last overflight of the prison, concluded just before the operation, still showed signs of pation—the "well-worn

Despite the failure, members of the planning and intelligence teams solace in the demonstration of American mandos to penetrate Vietnam's air space and in and out of Son Tay. And one Air Force officer closely involved with affairs later said with during an interview that counterparts in England described the mission "the best show since bruk."

COMMITTEE LIAISON

With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Viet.

265 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 24

March 15, 1971

Co-Chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Ronnie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
*Joan Libby
Stewart Meschem
Prof. Bos Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear families,

Once again, apologies for a form letter. Many of you have asked for additional letter forms which are enclosed.

Due to heavy bombing raids over Laos, and the threatened invasion of the North by President Thieu, making travel extremely hazardous, there is a temporary postponement of travel to North Vietnam. This is at the direction of the North Vietnamese who have postponed all trips until it becomes safer to travel.

There is a delegation of women presently in, or soon to come out of North Vietnam. We do not know when they are expected or if they have mail. We will inform you, of course, at once.

All mail received in this office by mid-Feb. was delivered to North Vietnam. We are investigating safe means of sending more mail in. We continue to receive mail in our office for delivery and expect, that although there may be some delay it will reach the Detention Camp more readily than if left to chance with unpredictable postal routes.

The only explanation we have for your many questions regarding delay in incoming mail is that the absence of regular travel means the absence of regular mail. Nothing other than hand delivery is trusted.

We have noticed many cards and longer letters coming in to the office instead of the regulation air letter form. While we realise that many of you received cards and longer letters for Christmas we have no indication of any change in regulations regarding one air form letter per month. To avoid possible non delivery of mail or jeopardy of mail rights, we suggest sending only one air form letter per month with one or two photos attached.

We hope this answers your questions, if not, please feel free to call or write.

Sincerely yours,

Cora Weiss
Mrs. Cora Weiss

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

01345,570

ED/28/2-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1971

TELETYPE

NR 007 NF PLAIN

732PM NITEL 3/30/71

TO DIRECTOR (100-457899)

FROM NORFOLK (100-6833) 1P

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM); IS - MISCELLANEOUS.

REREP OF SA [REDACTED] DATED OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVEN,
NINETEEN SEVENTY AT NORFOLK. PAGE SEVENTEEN SETS FORTH RESULTS
OF INTERVIEW WITH MR. GEORGE W. CLARKE, SR [REDACTED]
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA, BY SA [REDACTED] ON OCTOBER SIX, LAST.

SA [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY THAT MRS. CLARKE WAS PRESENT
DURING INTERVIEW WITH MR. CLARKE. SA [REDACTED] CATEGORICALLY DENIED
THAT HE CHARACTERIZED OR GAVE ANY OPINION OF COLIFAM TO THE
CLARKES, AND HE FURTHER DENIED ADVISING THEM TO HAVE NO DEALINGS
WITH COLIFAM.

END

E012812-2

EX 101 REC-15/100-457899-266

7 APR 15 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-93 BY 9803

67C
CN 345,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

53 APR 22 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM :

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
INTERNAL SECURITY - ANTIWAR

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: April 1, 1971

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

6545, 570

At 4:35 p.m., April 1, 1971, Mr. Roger Shields, executive assistant to Mr. G. Warren Nutter, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Internal Security Affairs, telephonically inquired regarding the current hearings on prisoners of war being conducted by the House Subcommittee on National Security Policy.

Mr. Shields, who is Prisoner of War Task Group Chairman, Department of Defense, advised that Mr. Nutter would testify before the Subcommittee on April 2, 1971, and expected he might be questioned regarding his knowledge of FBI investigation concerning families of prisoners of war, and be asked as well concerning FBI interviews which have been conducted of relatives of prisoners of war. Both points relate to current publicity being given to statement by Congressman Jonathan B. Bingham (D, New York) who alleged that a Mrs. George Clarke of Virginia in testifying before the Subcommittee stated she was warned by an FBI Agent to have nothing to do with captioned organization. The information attributed to Mrs. Clarke is completely erroneous, and Congressman Bingham was so advised by letter on April 1, 1971.

Mr. Shields advised he had no personal or official knowledge concerning whether or not the FBI had conducted inquiry concerning captioned organization and certainly had no information as to how the FBI conducted interviews in such matters. He thought that he and Mr. Nutter could perhaps be given some guidance along these lines in case they were asked questions regarding the FBI. It was suggested to him that since neither he nor Mr. Nutter was in possession of knowledge concerning FBI operations or activities they were hardly in a position to make any comment regarding FBI. Mr. Shields was asked where he acquired the information which prompted his inquiry of the FBI and he declined to respond. It was suggested to him that if he desired any information of the type referred to, he should submit matter in writing for an appropriate reply.

(9) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

REC-22

105-213122-
100-457899-266X
APR 13 1971
CONTINUED - OVER

MCT-15

APR 20 1971

JUL 06 1973

b7c

Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
RE: COMMITTEE ON LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM

106-459911-234
It is noted that memorandum Wannall to Brennan dated March 31, 1971, concerning captioned organization advised you of a similar call from the Department of State as to how they should respond to Subcommittee questions regarding the FBI. We pointed out to State Department that we did not expect State Department officials to answer questions regarding Bureau matters when such officials testify before Congressional lobbies, and if such questions came up it was up to the Department of State to decide what responses should be made.

RECOMMENDATION:

Should Mr. Shields follow up his oral inquiry in writing, it is recommended that he be forthrightly advised that he has no business commenting on FBI policy or matters bearing on the FBI.

b7c
E012812-2 ✓

WED
1 May 73
A

b7c
E012812-2
WED

4/20/71

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL REGISTERED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442267)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-128457) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/93 BY 9703 [REDACTED]

67C
CAL 545,570

67C [REDACTED] "Today" show 4/20/71, WNBC-TV, Channel 4, New York, N.Y. During approximately 10-minute interview by host HUGH DOWNS and BARBARA WALTERS, WEISS described herself as Co-Chairman of Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM); explained the work of COLIFAM in transmitting letters and packages to American war prisoners in North Vietnam and how this Committee is able to keep lines of communication open between families and prisoners by utilizing personal representatives to carry pertinent mail.

WEISS claimed any difference between official North Vietnamese list of American war prisoners made public through COLIFAM and U.S. Government's insistence that greater number in captivity can be explained by undetermined numbers missing in action and unaccounted for dead. She also called on U.S. to fix specific date for withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam before any specific action can be taken for release of war prisoners.

NO LHM being submitted regarding above information

67C [REDACTED]
③ - Bureau (RM)
① - 100-457899 COLIFAM
2 - New York
① - 100-168469 COLIFAM (42)

100-457899-

NOT RECORDED
44 APR 23 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

58 APR 30 1971

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 4/27/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC

CORA WEISS, Co-Chairman of COLIFAM, appeared as a guest on a nation-wide morning television "Today Show" on 4/20/71, WNBC-TV, Channel 4, NY, NY. During her ten minute interview by Host HUGH DOWNS and BARBARA WALTERS, WEISS expressed the objective of COLIFAM in acting as a liaison between the American prisoners of war in North Vietnam.

WEISS claimed that the difference in numbers with COLIFAM's list and the US Government's insistence with greater number of prisoners captive can be counted for by understanding the number of men who are missing in action and unaccounted for. She called on the US to fix a specific date for withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam before any specific action would be taken on the release of prisoners of war.

No LHM is being submitted regarding this information in view of the fact that it obtained nation-wide coverage

b7c
E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

013545,570

b7c
E012812-2

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

REC 21

100-457899-267

(3)

b7c
E012812-2

APR 29 1971



6 MAY 10 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 4/28/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
OO: NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/83 BY 9803

CN345,570

Re Norfolk airtel and LHM, 4/12/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7)
copies of an LHM and two (2) copies for New York setting
forth information relating to CORA WEISS, of COLIFAM, as
furnished by [REDACTED]
to SA [REDACTED]

No recommendations were made by SA [REDACTED]

Any additional information volunteered in this
matter will be reported by the Norfolk Division.

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, DNR

REC-139

DATE FORW: 5/7/71

HOW FORW: (RM)

(2) Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York
1 - Norfolk

MAY 1 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

April 28, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/2/93 BY 9803 [redacted]

60345,570 b7c

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

On April 22, 1971, [redacted]

whose husband, [redacted]

[redacted], is a prisoner of war in
North Vietnam, telephonically volunteered the following
information:

E0128122
b7c
Cora Weiss, who is a co-chairman of COLIFAM, recently
appeared on the "Today Show", on national television. On the
show Weiss reportedly stated that the North Vietnamese claimed
that if the United States named the date for total withdrawal
of American armed forces, the North Vietnamese would release
prisoners of war.

[redacted] stated that she felt the above informatio
would be of interest, and she added she does not feel there woul
be any useful purpose served [redacted]

[redacted] She added, however, that if she
reconsidered, she would first confer with her legal advisor in
the Department of the Navy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-457899-268

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899) DATE: 6/10/71

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-MISC
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet and LHM dated 2/22/71. U

Enclosed herewith are 7 copies of an LHM entitled
as captioned. U

The LHM is being classified, "Confidential" in order
to protect the source utilized, since it is felt that
disclosure of this information would thereby effect the future
usefulness of source. U

b7c Source utilized is [REDACTED] (X)U

In view of the inactivity of captioned organization, NY
will follow this matter in a pending inactive status. Bureau
will be advised of any pertinent developments. U

Classified by [REDACTED]
Excluded from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 [REDACTED]
ON 8/2/73
CN345,570

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE 12-15-83

100-457899-269

REC-46

1-D

2-Bureau (Encs. 7) (RM)

1-New York

AGENCY: ARMY, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

(4)

NOT CONTAINED

RAO (ISO, CPT, AD) [REDACTED]

DATE FORW. 6/23/71

NOW FORW.

BY: [REDACTED]

70 JUN 25 1971

8 JUN 11 1971

#230,673

14/1/82

CONFIDENTIAL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-168488)

~~TOP SECRET~~

6/24/71

Director, FBI (100-457899)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - MISCELLANEOUS

1 - [REDACTED]
Classified by 7103 [REDACTED] b7c
Declassify on: OADR
QJ445,970

b7c

b1
E012812-1

Bureau notes recent information from New York that COLIFAM has been completely inactive since end of 1970 with prospect that organization will become defunct. New York remain alert for [REDACTED]

Submit LHM with positive information developed to Bureau and other interested offices. (S) u

Information from [REDACTED] is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be submitted in any form for dissemination outside Bureau. Information is for lead purposes only and no indication should be given that this information is in possession of FBI. (S) u

(4) b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Tolson _____
Sullivan _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Brennan, C.D. _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Tavel _____
Walters _____
Soyars _____
Heaver _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

100-168488-100
100-457899-270
EX 101

MAILED 22
JUN 29 1971
FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)
DATE 6/25/71

67C .REC 17, 100-457899-270 b7c

JUN 25 1971

F-24
59 JUN 29 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s): _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-457899-271

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

EX-109

SAC, New York (100-168489)

REC 43

Director, FBI (100-457899) — 271

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

8-13-71 b7c

8/2/73
Classified by 9703 [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
CJ345570

b7c

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS - NEW LEFT

ReNYairtel and LHM dated 10-8-70. (u)

Enclosed for New York is [redacted]

Referred

[redacted] which is self-explanatory. In view of the information contained in paragraph two of this letter, you should carefully review your file and determine if there is any additional information which would be responsive to this request. You should also alert appropriate informants, including [redacted] to the fact that [redacted]

b7c

Referred

this matter should be given preferred investigative and administrative attention. (S) u

Enclosure

(S)

NOTE:

AFFECTED AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
DATE 12-13-78 b7c

EO 12812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

- Tolson
- Felt
- Lullivan
- Mohr
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy
- Conrad
- Dallas
- Gale
- Ponder
- Tavel
- Walters
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1967 AUG 20 1971

(S)

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

19-6-78 b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 8/10/71

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - COMMUNIST

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk airtel and LHM, 4/28/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven
copies of an LHM and two copies for New York, setting
forth additional information concerning captioned
organization, as furnished to SA [redacted] by [redacted]

This information is furnished voluntarily and
no further action is contemplated by the Norfolk Division.

In the event that additional information is
volunteered, the Norfolk Division will report same.

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

REC-46

100-457899-272

9/1/72
1820,673 82193 9703 EX-105
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CA345570

b7c

5 AUG 16 1971

b7c

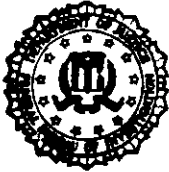
- 1 Cov-D, 1 Enc-X
(2) - Bureau (Enc. 7)
2 - New York (100-168469) (Enc. 2)
1 - Norfolk (100-6833)

AGENCY: ARMY, ORG, OSI, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

54 AUG 31 1971

MAO (ISO, CRO, GO, JMRI)
DATE FORW 8/18/71
L: FORW R/S
E: [redacted]

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 10, 1971

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

On August 5, 1971, [REDACTED]

b7c
E012812-2

[REDACTED] whose husband, [REDACTED] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, furnished copies of the following correspondence which she had received from COLIFAM:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

DATE 9/7/82

BY 220,673

SP/93

970

AL345,570

100-457899-272

ENCLOSURE

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 246-2920

June 8, 1971

Dear Friends,

We have received letters from many of you asking similar questions. We apologise for the form response, but our replies to each of you would be similar.

You know that since we returned from Hanoi in Dec. 69 with 138 letters and through the big mail of Christmas 1970 over 3200 letters were brought from prisoners to the US via the Committee of Liaison in 17 deliveries. This has been the sole channel for communication.

Since January 1971 there have been 3 deliveries of mail. During the first 3 months of the year there was no travel to North Vietnam due to the escalated bombing over Laos, the DMZ, and along the southern and western areas of North Vietnam. Travel was too risky. It is now available, although limited, and some mail has arrived.

We are planning a meeting with North Vietnamese officials to discuss the situation and will report the results to you.

Many of you have requested permission to travel to Hanoi to visit your husbands or sons. We have explained that we have no responsibility for issuing invitations, that those who go do so at the invitation of the North Vietnamese. We have relayed your requests to the Committee with whom we are in touch and the rest is up to them.

Many of you have said you are not political and have no position on the war. Whether you think of yourself as political or not, that isn't the way life works. The enclosed reprints should help clarify some frequently misunderstood points. Congressman Halpern's little noticed statement is very significant.

In as much as we sometimes do not get sufficient notice of trips to notify you, we suggest that you send mail here regularly, each month, (the usual letter form with one or two photos attached) as early in the month as possible and we shall ensure its delivery faster than if posted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

CU345,570

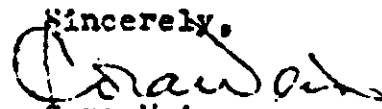
b7c E0128122 2

We were informed in May by the North Vietnamese that no mail posted in the United States had arrived in North Vietnam since March 4. That includes newspapers, magazines and mail for prisoners (hand carried mail was delivered). Thus far our findings have indicated everyone in the Administration is "passing the buck" and denies any knowledge of the mystery.

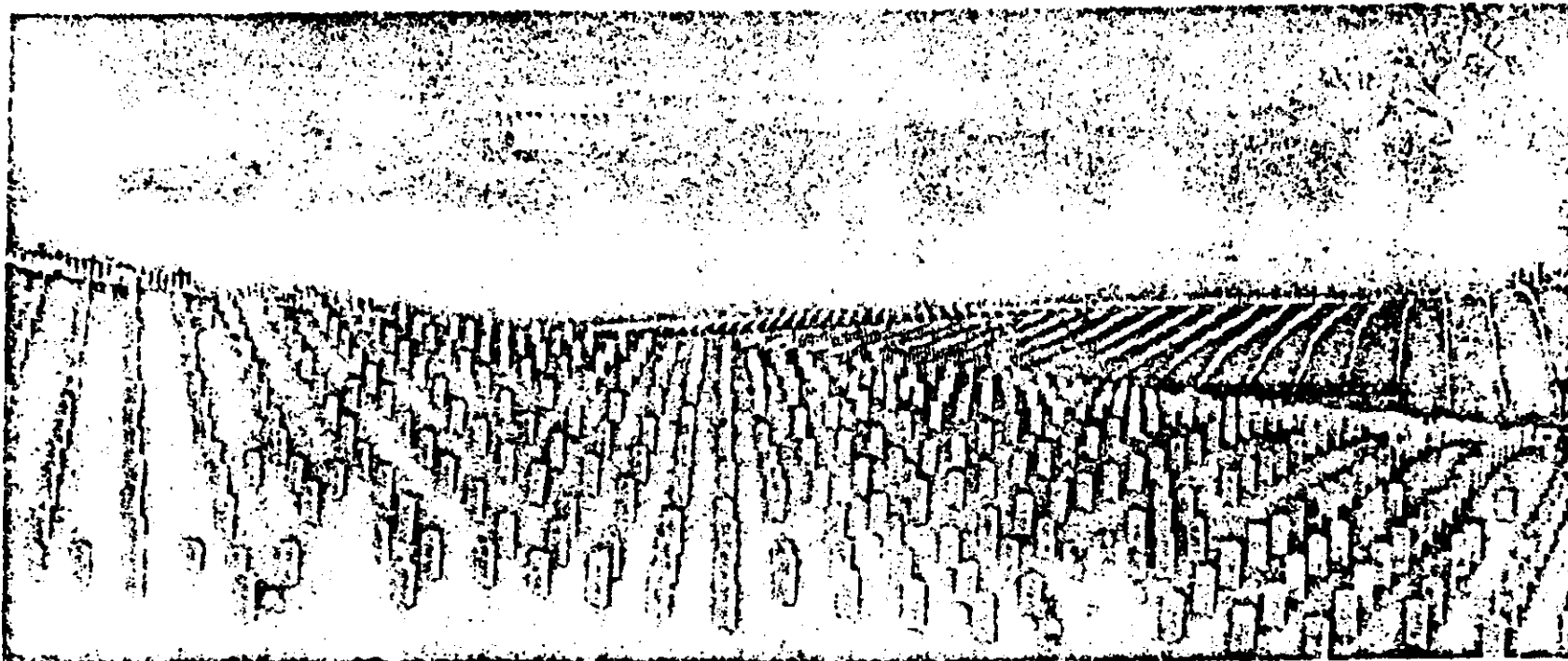
Until mail moves freely again by post, the only reliable way for the men to receive mail will be by hand.

As you may know, the Amendment to End the War comes up before the Senate for a vote on June 22. If this legislation is passed by the Congress and ratified by the President, setting the date for total withdrawal of troops and cutting off appropriations for use in and over Indochina, it would trigger immediate arrangements for release of prisoners. There are approximately 44 needed votes in the Senate. Many of you ask what can be done. Certainly public pressure on our elected representatives could push this bill over the hill.

Sincerely,


Cora Weiss

For Mother's Day



The New York Times/Source Times

By LOUISE BRISTOL RANSOM

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.—Mother's Day, 1971, marks the third anniversary of our son's death in Vietnam. It also marks the third anniversary of the Paris peace talks. Once again we mothers cry "Peace," but there is no peace.

Mike landed a few miles from My Lai. He was a new second lieutenant assigned to lead an infantry platoon on the very day of the massacre—March 16, 1968. After that unspeakable atrocity committed by our own American troops, who could blame the nameless maddened and embittered South Vietnamese farmer who set the mine that killed our son such a few weeks later—on Mother's Day, 1968?

Had Mike been alive in November, 1968, he would have rejoiced that Lyndon Johnson was deposed. He once wrote: "I did hear Johnson's speech of de-escalation and noncandidacy and thought it the best of his career. It created in me a great sense of hope that this [obscure] man had will and

coined the new President with his shining promises to end the war and bring us together!

But where are we now, three long years later?

We mothers are being offered a pacifier of "fewer American deaths" and "more troop withdrawals" to keep us quiet. Even the agony of the families of American prisoners of war is being exploited to stifle our voices. Our silence is bought with medals, citations and flags.

And yet on all sides evidence mounts that our country is involved in a deliberate and calculated effort to eradicate the rural population of a once beautiful land. For us it is a matter of horror and shame that the most advanced technological nation in the world is annihilating—in the name of freedom—a primitive agricultural nation. The ultimate anguish for me is that my own son lost his life in the perpetration of such shame.

We are told that if we leave Viet-

nam we can justify the sacrifice of these young men by killing yet more Americans and Vietnamese in a meaningless war?

My husband and I have faced the painful truth that our son did indeed die in vain for what John Kerry calls "the biggest nothing in history." There was no gain for his country from his death. His life was wasted, and nothing we do, now or ever, can alter that.

Now we know that it is only the bereaved who learn that lesson—certainly not our elected leaders. The silent many who are either enriched by the war, or totally untouched by it, or deluded by the imagined glories of former wars, do not raise their voices to protest its injustices.

Sometimes in my fancies, I think that the whole Indochina war is unreal, like some giant "Terry and the Pirates" nightmare, and that it will all just go away. And then I look at the empty place at our table, and I know it is very real and very terrible.

In a silent parade down the main street of our town, where Mike once marched as a bright-eyed Cub Scout on Memorial Day. We shall walk together into our churches where we shall pray from the depths of our souls that this madness will end before the rest of our children are destroyed.

We shall say from our hearts: "Mr. President, do not underestimate the revulsion of American mothers at the actions our sons are compelled to take in an immoral war."

We shall, in our churches, remember the words of Jesus—"This that ye do unto the least of these, my people, ye do also unto me."

Above all, we shall not cling blindly to "honor" where there can be no honor. Courage might bring honor, if only we can summon enough of it to rectify our tragic errors.

The Vietnam nightmare will not go away unless we mothers transform our prayers into a mighty outcry and refuse to allow one more of our sons to

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/2/83 BY 9803

69C
CASE 520 E01221232

NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1971

Letters to the Editor

Treatment of P.O.W.'s in Vietnam

To the Editor:

Your editorial of April 18 states: "There can be no question that the President's concern for the prisoners [in North Vietnam] is deeply felt, as is that of all Americans," and adds: "... Nor can there be any question that the North Vietnamese have behaved with callous barbarity in their total handling of the prisoner issue."

My organization has been collecting evidence for some time on the condition of prisoners of war in North and South Vietnam. On the basis of this evidence I must challenge the use of the words "callous barbarity."

For some years North Vietnam refused to permit letters and parcels for prisoners or to provide a list of the pilots they held, in line with their ratification in 1955 of the Geneva Convention, which excepted from its provisions prisoners guilty of war crimes or crimes against humanity.

There can be no doubt that the pilots, and the U.S. and Saigon armed forces, have persistently violated not only the Convention on P.O.W.'s but others concerned with the protection of civilians and of the sick and wounded. Nevertheless, in 1963, letters and parcels began to flow and were regularized in 1970 through the Committee for Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, established by prominent members of

American peace movements in New York.

Also, a list of the 339 pilots held has been provided, and of twenty who have died, fifteen of them shortly after being shot down, clearly from wounds received at that time. The total corresponds very closely with the Pentagon figures.

Accusations of the sort of brutality which could be described as "callous barbarity" have come from a minority of the nine pilots released in 1968 and 1969. Their reports when first released, that food and medical attention were adequate, differ strongly from later statements at press conferences laid on by the U.S. armed services.

These concerned understandable harassment by peasants whose vil-

lages had been bombed by the pilots, which ceased when they were taken over by the militia or army. The only specific accusation from Lieutenant Frishman—that Commander Stratton had his fingernails pulled out—was later retracted by him in an interview with Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Seymour Hersh in late 1970.

"I never said fingernails were pulled out," he said; "I never said he lost his fingernails. In fact, he was hit on the hand and lost... The press said the fingernails were pulled out. I never did."

So far as the release of P.O.W.'s concerned, the Geneva Convention stipulates only that prisoners should be repatriated "without delay after the cessation of hostilities." Hostilities clearly continue and Nixon has a legal justification for demanding repatriation until they cease or, as Mr. Bink has offered, when the United States sets a date for the total withdrawal of its forces, and discussion for the release of prisoners can begin.

PEGGY DUNN
General Secretary, International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace
London, April 20, 1971

NOTED
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803 [redacted]
CN345,576

67c
E012812-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 246-1

July 8, 1971

Dear families,

On June 8 we wrote to you that we were planning a meeting with North Vietnamese officials to discuss, in part, our concern regarding decrease in mail delivery, as well as general issues of the war and conditions for peace.

We also told you at that time that if a date were set to end the war it would "trigger immediate arrangements for release of prisoners."

Mr. Jane Bennett

A delegation of this Committee, including Professor Falk, Ethel Taylor, Dave Dellinger and Cora Weiss spent several days in extensive talks with Madame Binh, Foreign Minister of the PRG and Ambassador Xuan Thuy of the DRV. We presented many of the concerns you have been having about mail and in particular discussed the need for further clarification of the conditions for release of prisoners.

Richard L. Barnett

Richard J. Barnett
Ronnie Davis
Max-Lee Buckles
Prof. Richard Felt
Ray. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fordner
Maggie Goodes
Jesse H. Howell
Prof. Donald Kitch
* Jack Miller
Steven M. Norman
Prof. Tom Norman
Prof. John R. Norman
1980-1981
* Donald W. Parker
Tom Sawyer

Since September, when Madame Binh presented the 8 point peace proposal which said that when a date for total withdrawal was set "discussions would begin at once on the release of all captured military men", the Administration has used the word "discuss" to mean that it didn't intend release. A hue and cry went up from all quarters asking for clarification. The League of Families has said that if the other side is prepared to announce that they will release all prisoners prior to or in conjunction with a withdrawal date, they would like to see the President set such a total withdrawal date.

Our talks were significant. All of our questions regarding mail, including the fact that some letters have been returned, and some families have had no word since December, were immediately cabled to Hanoi for reply. They do not have that information in Paris. We continue to be concerned to do everything possible to expedite mail and will notify you as soon as we have a response.

The answer to our question regarding clarification of conditions for prisoner release seems best explained in the announcement of the new 7 point peace initiative issued by Mme. Binh on July 1. It is now crystal clear that if the POW issue was the major stumbling block to negotiating a settlement to the war, as the Administration has led us to believe, then that block is now knocked out. Prisoners will begin to be released on the day the announcement for total withdrawal is made, and the last prisoner will be released as the last troop leaves.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803
CN345,570
E012812-2

However, if the Administration now tells us that the prisoner issue is not, after all, the problem then they have been using the prisoners and their families in a cruel game of deceit.

Was the prisoner issue ever the real problem? Or were we mislead, as the release of the Pentagon Papers shows we have been so frequently in the past, and actually is the real issue the Administration's refusal to ditch the Thieu regime?

It is not too late to press Congress and the Administration to demand that the President set a date for total withdrawal by the end of 1971. It is the families of the prisoners, after all, who have pressed the hardest for this new understanding. It seems appropriate that they press hardest for its acceptance.

Prisoners could be coming home as you read this letter. All of them could be with you for the New Year. It is up to all of us now not to let the Administration reject this offer which we now learn is "flexible". Every day of delay in acceptance is another day of needless continued separation, of continued killing and destruction of homes and land.

Mrs. Binh also stated that the PRG would release a list of prisoners they hold in the South at the time the date for withdrawal is set. Meanwhile, mail for men thought to be held in the South may be sent to PRG embassies in Moscow or Cairo, not Paris, and they will attempt to deliver such mail.

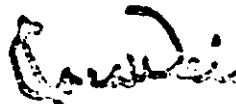
In the meantime this Committee continues to deliver mail to the North and receive news with returning delegations. The last letters from prisoners were sent out on June 18. There is a group presently in the North and we will promptly forward any mail or information they may bring out.

We sincerely hope that all hands can be joined in pressing for the President's acceptance, without delay, of this honorable opportunity to end the war and return prisoners to their loved ones.

Sincerely yours,



David Dellinger



Cora Weiss

Hanoi Aide, in Interview, Links Out Date and N.W. Issue

By ANTHONY LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, May 22—Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator in the Paris peace talks, said yesterday that the question of American prisoners could be "rapidly" and "easily" settled if President Nixon set a date for total United States withdrawal.

"If he does and the date is reasonable," Mr. Thuy said, "then there will be an appropriate response from our side."

But he said he did not believe that the President really intended to withdraw all American forces from South Vietnam. Mr. Nixon's stated reasons for refusing to set a date, he said, were only a pretext for keeping troops in the country.

Mr. Thuy was interviewed at his delegation's headquarters in Choisy-le-Roi, a Paris suburb. His manner was informal, but in substance he held firmly to the line he has taken in his meetings with Ambassador David K. E. Bruce.

No Specific Commitment

On the prisoner issue, Mr. Thuy repeatedly said that it would be solved once the United States proved its intention to withdraw by fixing a date. But he declined, as he has in the peace talks, to make any commitment to specific action on the prisoners.

President Nixon has said he will not set a final date until, first, Hanoi makes a promise on the prisoners and, second, the Saigon Government is able to defend itself. On the prisoner issue, Mr. Nixon said at a news conference on April 29:

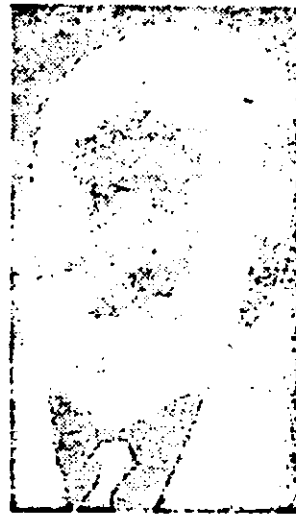
"A promise to discuss means nothing from the North Vietnamese. What we need is far more than that. We need action on their part and a commitment on their part with regard to the prisoners."

Mr. Thuy noted that French prisoners taken in what he called the first phase of the Vietnam war had been released after the Geneva Conference ended the fighting in 1954.

"Prisoners are a question for the aftermath of a war," he said. "It is illogical to raise the question in the middle of a war."

But he went on to indicate that North Vietnam understood the concern about the American prisoners and was ready to do something immediately and make an "appropriate response" before the end of hostilities if Mr. Nixon set a withdrawal date.

"But he is unwilling to with-



Xuan Thuy

draw all forces," Mr. Thuy continued, so he will easily find some pretext not to do so.

"Suppose we now released all the prisoners," Mr. Thuy said. "Mr. Nixon would say, 'Oh, Saigon is not yet strong enough,' or he would say, 'There will be a bloodbath.'"

"He says Saigon must be strong enough to defend itself. How long will that take? With Mr. Nixon's conditions, the problem will never be solved."

'A Reasonable Date'

As for timing, Mr. Thuy indicated that North Vietnam would not expect a withdrawal within a few months.

"It should be a reasonable date," Mr. Thuy said. "Three years, four years, five years would mean nothing. But what I need is a precise date for the withdrawal of all forces."

During the interview, Mr. Thuy expressed absolute confidence in a military victory by the liberation forces, as he called them, in Cambodia and Laos as well as in South Vietnam. He said, "The outcome of the war is evident now."

He spoke at length about President Nixon's role in the war since taking office two years ago. He said Mr. Nixon had made "three great errors."

The first mistake, Mr. Thuy said, was the Vietnamization policy of enabling the South Vietnamese to assume an increasing combat role. This policy "instead of ending the war prolonged it," he said, and was "the root mistake."

"The aim in South Vietnam, he said, was to 'destroy the politi-

cal base of the National Liberation Front and the guerrilla fighters.' But he maintained that the action taken toward those ends was really self-defeating because it provoked internal opposition in South Vietnam.

"To carry out pacification," Mr. Thuy said, "Mr. Nixon and Thieu have to jail people, put them, resettle them. Now they have to press-gang the aged and the very young for troops."

"Mr. Nixon wants to make South Vietnam prosperous. But everyone knows that local handicraft there cannot survive. Prices are rocketing, and only blackmarketeers and people living on American aid prosper."

Assails U.S. on Cambodia

The second mistake, according to Mr. Thuy, was for Mr. Nixon to "stage the coup d'état" that removed Prince Sihanouk from power in Cambodia last year. Communist charges that the United States planned the coup have always been ridiculed in Washington.

"Mr. Nixon thought he could draw Cambodia onto the American side," Mr. Thuy said, "and isolate the revolutionary forces in South Vietnam."

"But on the contrary, he has made Cambodia another battlefield. Now a part of the Saigon army is pinned down in Cambodia, and the U.S. has to send advisers and aid there."

The third mistake that Mr. Thuy attributed to the President was the incursion into southern Laos this year. He said South Vietnamese troops and American supporting forces had met "bitter defeat" despite "great determination" and extravagant advance claims.

Calls Nixon 'Cruel, Lying'

"These three errors," Mr. Thuy concludes, "prove that Mr. Nixon does not want to engage in genuine negotiations. He only wants to settle the problem by military victory."

Mr. Thuy was then asked whether Hanoi might, nevertheless, take some fresh action on the prisoner question because of the strength of American public feeling. He responded with some bitter words about the President.

"The Vietnamese people think Mr. Nixon is cruel, lying, deliberately engaging in genocide," Mr. Thuy said.

"As a negotiator, I must speak in a way acceptable to the American people—but to the Vietnamese people as well."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9806
CJ345,576

Illogic in Vietnam

By TOM WICKER

IN THE NATION

WASHINGTON, May 24—An interview with Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator in Paris, by Anthony Lewis of The New York Times, has made plain the essential illogic of President Nixon's stand on the so-called "P.O.W. issue."

In fact, as Eugene McCarthy pointed out in a weekend speech at a peace rally in Minneapolis, the policy of "Vietnamization" itself appears illogical if it is really Mr. Nixon's aim to insure South Vietnam "a chance" for self-determination.

The President has insisted that he will not set a date for the complete withdrawal of American forces from Indochina until Hanoi promises more than a mere discussion of the prisoner issue. "We need action on their part and a commitment on their part with regard to the prisoners," he said on April 28.

But what is the threat, if any, which makes this stand credible? Mr. Nixon also has said that all American troops will not leave South Vietnam—a "residual force" of unspecified size will remain—until the prisoners are released. But a residual force certainly cannot effect the release of the prisoners if the larger force of this year or last year could not do so.

Thus, Mr. Nixon's stand not only can do nothing to effect the release of the prisoners; it is also an explicit admission that the policy of unilateral withdrawal cannot be a policy of total withdrawal but one of withdrawal to some point to be determined by Mr. Nixon. On that basis, if we are to keep some troops in South Vietnam until the prisoners are released, we may as well keep both troops and prisoners there forever.

All of that, Mr. Thuy told Mr. Lewis, merely confirms the suspicion of Hanoi that Mr. Nixon does not intend a total withdrawal, but plans to keep enough American force in Indochina to guarantee the survival of a non-Communist South Vietnamese regime—a so-called "Korean solution."

It may well be that Mr. Nixon is correct that "a promise to discuss means nothing from the North Vietnamese." Even so, if he is determined to stick with his withdrawal policy, it is difficult to see what could be lost by extensive secret discussions, in Paris and elsewhere, to see if there could not be developed an understanding, tacit or explicit, that Washington and Hanoi would announce simultaneously (a) a date for the completion of

the American withdrawal, and (b) that on the same date or sooner the P.O.W.'s would be released, probably in several installments.

This would not only remove the necessity for the residual force, which would be a certain point of political controversy in this country and elsewhere; it would also at a stroke deprive all the potential Democratic Presidential nominees (save Senator Henry Jackson) of their chosen position on Vietnam.

Mr. McCarthy is another matter. He hinted strongly that he is thinking more nearly in terms of a third-party candidacy than of another run within the Democratic party. And in addition, he set himself apart from the Democratic aspirants by advocating a negotiated settlement rather than a unilateral American withdrawal by a certain date.

Mr. McCarthy pointed to the inescapable but often obscured fact that there is little chance the United States can have more influence than it now has on the future of Indochina after it has pulled out all its forces (either at Mr. Nixon's order or under Congressional mandate). But to negotiate now, while there is some rough equilibrium of forces and with the lure of cutting short a war costly to all sides, might produce more acceptable arrangements than withdrawal or the "Korean solution." It might even get the prisoners home more swiftly.

Mr. Thuy lent credence to this view when he expressed to Mr. Lewis that because of the failure of Mr. Nixon's efforts to win a "military victory" through escalation in Cambodia and Laos, the North Vietnamese now have only to wait for the fruits of an inevitable victory of their own.

If that represents Hanoi's attitude, it will not be possible to negotiate any kind of an Indochinese settlement without substantial concessions from Washington and Saigon—presumably the acceptance of an interim arrangement for sharing political power in South Vietnam among all contending elements until a longer-term arrangement can be reached by the parties themselves.

It is true that that might open the door to a Communist take-over at some point in the future. But withdrawing all American troops will far more surely open that door, and prolong a sad, destructive, pointless war by how many years no one can say.

Thus, Mr. Nixon's stand not only can do nothing to effect the release of the prisoners; it is also an explicit admission that the policy of unilateral withdrawal cannot be a policy of total withdrawal but one of withdrawal to some point to be determined by Mr. Nixon. On that basis, if we are to keep some troops in South Vietnam

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/85 BY 9803
CN 545,570

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1971

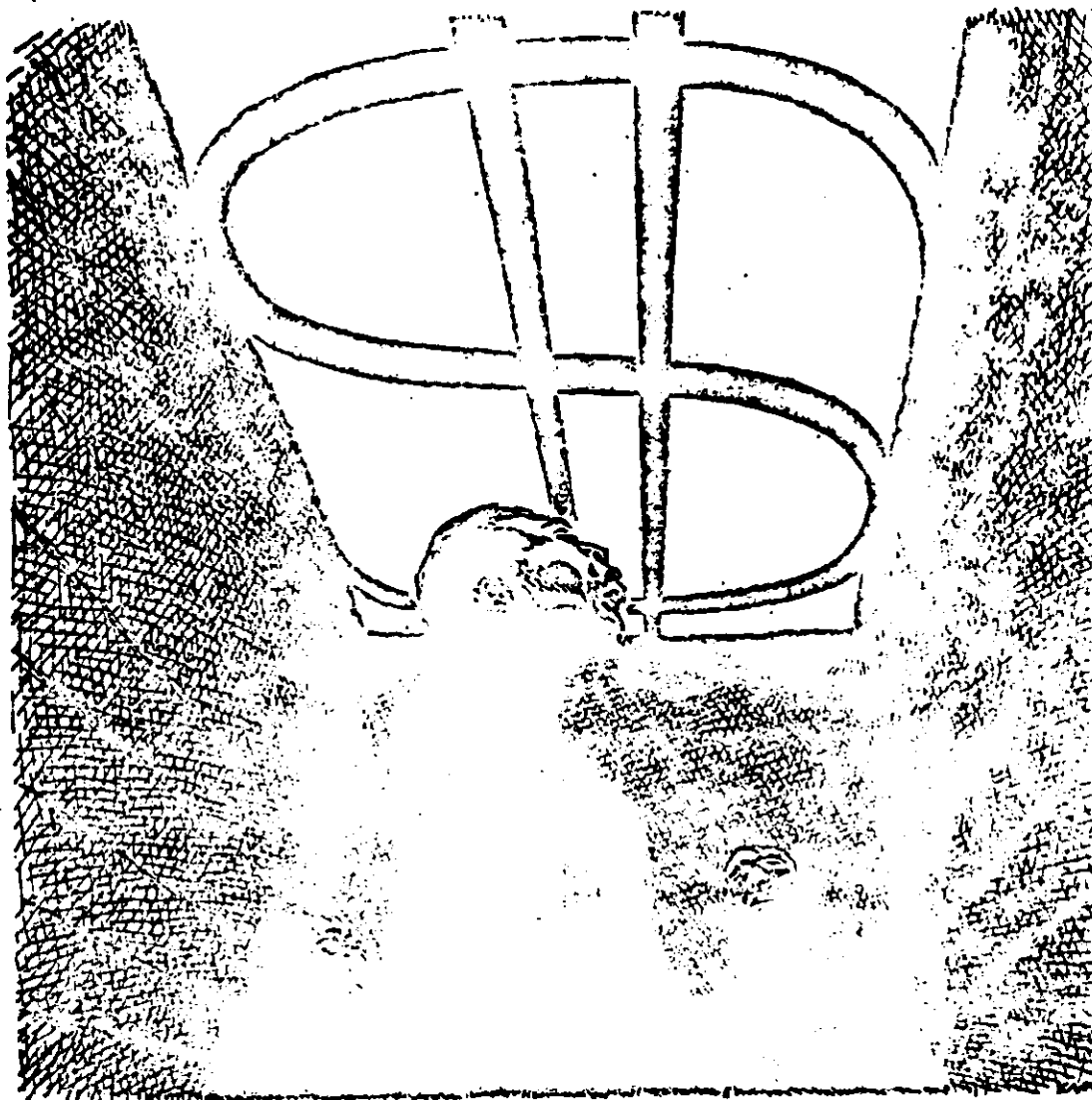
Mr. Nixon and the Prisoner Smokescreen

BY RICHARD FALK

PRINCETON, N. J.—The basic concern that emerges from extended new discussions with the delegations to the Paris peace talks of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam is their continuing belief that the prisoner issue is a smokescreen behind which President Nixon intends to go on with the war.

Nothing that Mr. Nixon has done or said since he became President gives the Vietnamese reason for hope that Washington genuinely desires a rapid negotiated settlement of the war. On their part, Ambassador Xuan Thuy reaffirmed the central importance of setting a reasonable date for total U.S. withdrawal as the only precondition for prisoner release. This means, Mr. Thuy emphasized, that discussions could begin at once thereafter on how, not whether, to release the prisoners — the rate and physical means of release.

The North Vietnamese officials emphasized over and over again that they have no other reason not desire to hold Americans captive once there is clear evidence that the United States intends to end its combat role in Vietnam and to commit itself to total withdrawal. Mr. Thuy pointed out that North Vietnam and the provisional government have already indicated exceptional responsiveness on the prisoner issue by making it very plain that arrangements for release could be effectuated during the withdrawal process rather than as is normal, after the end of hostilities. The North Vietnamese are certainly correct when they point out that by virtue of international law and diplomatic practice prisoner release is normally a postwar phenomenon. All the North Vietnamese and the provisional government are asking for is a reasonable date certain, and even those Americans whose only negotiating interest is to get the prisoners back could not expect the Vietnamese to settle for less. Mr. Thuy sought to put the prisoner issue back in the context of the war as a whole. Although he expressed sympathy for the plight of American prisoner families, he emphasized the long suffering endured by the Vietnamese people throughout the course of this cruel war that has been going on in his country since World War II, a war in which Vietnamese deaths each week in recent years have by far exceeded the total number of Americans held captive by Hanoi. Mrs. Binh, chief of the provisional government, asked that Americans eager to resolve the prisoner issue understand Vietnamese feel-



ings as well as their own—"Don't the American people know that the blood of the Vietnamese people is also red? And don't they know that the Vietnamese people also have families?"

The Vietnamese negotiators believe that the Nixon Administration is using the prisoner issue as a pretext to justify the pursuit of the same old American objective of sustaining by military means a client regime in Saigon. The North Vietnamese believe that no matter what they did about the prisoner issue the U.S. Government would not be willing to end its combat role within the next few months. Although the North Vietnamese are prepared to make every effort to expose the hypocrisy of President Nixon's posture on negotiations, they are

pessimistic about any real change.

From the Vietnamese perspective it is essential that something firm and reliable be obtained in exchange for agreeing to early prisoner release. Nothing Mr. Nixon has said or done about his withdrawal intentions gives North Vietnam any incentive to move. There has been no final withdrawal date set, there has been no exclusion of "a residual force," there has been no indication of a willingness to end the use of air and naval power, there have been no indications of a time limit or even an upper ceiling on post-withdrawal military aid to the Saigon regime, and there have been no assurances about the U.S. combat role in the rest of Indochina.

In essence, then, we derived the

following firm conclusions from the detailed discussions: the North Vietnamese have been neither fooled nor intimidated by Mr. Nixon's exaggerated emphasis on the prisoner issue as the obstacle to ending the Vietnam war; at the same time, the North Vietnamese are fully prepared to make satisfactory arrangements for prisoner release; the United States can obtain such a result only by setting a reasonable date for total withdrawal; failure to set a date for total withdrawal will both extend the war and postpone prisoner release indefinitely.

Richard Falk, Milbank Professor of International Law at Princeton, just returned from Paris where he met with Vietnam peace negotiators.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9703
CNSIS, 570

67C
E012012-2

10

of the Vietnamese Peace Proposal

The following is the text of the Vietnamese seven-point peace proposal presented at today's session of the Vietnam peace talks.

[1]

Regarding the deadline for the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop the "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. zone, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Vietnam. Without any condition.

The U.S. Government must set a definite date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Vietnam, and the U.S. must not interfere in the U.S. zone.

The U.S. Government must not use its military power to threaten the independence of the other foreign countries in the U.S. zone.

The U.S. Government must not use its military power to threaten the independence of the other foreign countries in the U.S. zone.

The U.S. Government must not use its military power to threaten the independence of the other foreign countries in the U.S. zone.

The U.S. Government must not use its military power to threaten the independence of the other foreign countries in the U.S. zone.

of the United States and those of the other foreign countries in the United States camp.

[2]

Regarding the question of power in South Vietnam.

The United States Government must really respect the South Vietnam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam, cease backing the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu, at present in office in Saigon, and stop all maneuvers, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

The political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam aspiring to peace and national concord will use various means to form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to raise the following questions:

A. To form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will resume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and organize general elections in South Vietnam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as the government of national concord is formed.

B. To take concrete measures with the required guarantees so as to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons having collaborated with one or the other party, to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Vietnam people, to release all persons jailed for political reasons, to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their

homes in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

C. To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

D. To agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Vietnam.

[3]

Regarding the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam.

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the postwar situation and with a view to making lighter the people's contributions.

[4]

Regarding the peaceful reunification of Vietnam and the relations between the North and South zones.

A. The reunification of Vietnam will be achieved step by step by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, without foreign interference.

Regarding the reunification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and maintain economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

B. In keeping with the provision of the 1954 Gen-

eva agreements on Vietnam, in the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the North and the South zones of Vietnam will refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to have military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country, of any military alliance or bloc.

[5]

Regarding the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Vietnam.

South Vietnam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the exploitation of the resources of South Vietnam, accept from any country economic and technical aid without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans of economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war, South Vietnam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic and cultural fields.

[6]

Regarding the damages caused by the United States to the Vietnamese peoples in the two zones.

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and the destructions it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

[7]

Regarding the respect and the international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

The parties will find agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

CN 345,570

67c
ED12812-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

b7c

Ed 2812-2 [redacted] stated that prior to June, 1971, she had been sending one letter per month to her husband by the regular postal service, but not having heard from her husband for several months, she sent monthly letters to him through COLIFAM in June and July, 1971. She related that the last letter she had from her husband was received in March, 1971, and pointed out that in recent months none of the prisoner of war wives in [redacted] area have received mail from their husbands. b7c

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 9/3/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-NEW LEFTAPPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATEALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISEDECLASSIFIED BY 9803
ON 1/2/83

ReNYlets, 6/24 & 8/13/71. CN345,570

ReBulet dated 6/24/71

Bulet dated 8/13/71

NY has maintained contact with [redacted] in an effort
to obtain information concerning these matters.

A review of the NY file reflects [redacted]

NY
will make every effort, through contact of above source and
additional sources in the New Left Movement, to obtain
information in this matter. NY is aware that in the past
COLIFAM has utilized a wide spectre of individuals associated1D 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York

(4)

REC 20 100-457899-273

EX-102

SEP 4 1971

Classified by 1257
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: 19

Sent

55 SEP 4 1971 Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-413-135

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-168469

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with the "Movement" in traveling to North Vietnam for delivery of mail to prisoners of war. NY will remain alert for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Refused

Bureau is requested to alert NY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Upon receipt of such information, NY will be in a position to further channel resources of [REDACTED] X U

62
E012812-2

NY will follow this matter closely.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - [REDACTED]
ROUTE IN ENVELOPE b7c

SAC, WFO

~~TOP SECRET~~

9-8-71

Director, FBI (100-457899) Classified by 9703 [REDACTED] PERSONAL ATTENTION

Declassify on: OADR

CAS 46,570

**COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT**

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF [REDACTED]

DATE 9-25-71 b7c

ReBulet to New York dated 8-13-71, no copy to WFO.

Enclosed for WFO is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] which is self-explanatory, copy
previously furnished New York.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Information from [REDACTED] is classified "Top
Secret/ For Background Use Only," is furnished for lead purposes
only, and is not to be included in any form in any communication
prepared for dissemination outside the Bureau. No indication
whatsoever should be given this information in possession of
FBI. (TS) [REDACTED]

Enclosure

2 - New York (100-168400) (Personal Attention)

SEP 9 1971

MAILED 5
SEP 8 1971
FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~ b7c

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Conrad
Dalley
Gale
Ponder
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

39 SEP 18 1971 TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to WFO

RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) ~~TOP SECRET~~

100-457899

NOTE:

In the past, COLIFAM has been the channel for release of POW mail from North Vietnam to families in the U.S. We investigated COLIFAM on instruction of the Department of Justice to determine if their activities constituted violation of Federal laws. When Department decided successful prosecution could not be obtained, we immediately ceased investigation. Information obtained during investigation

Referred

b1
EX-1212-1

Referred

ROUTE IN ENVE DPE

Mr. [REDACTED]

b7c

SAC, New York (100-108400)

~~TOP SECRET~~

9-10-71

b7c

Director, FBI (100-457899)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

12115M
b7c

ReNYairtel 9-3-71; Bulet to WFO 9-8-71, copies to
New York.

b1
EO 12812-1

[REDACTED]

As previously instructed, New York and WFO remain
extremely alert for [REDACTED]

Referred

and advise Bureau by most expeditious means warranted.

Information from [REDACTED] is classified
"Top Secret/For Background Use Only," is furnished for lead
purposes only, and is not to be included in any form in
communications prepared for dissemination outside the Bureau.
No indication whatsoever should be given this information
in possession of FBI.

2 - WFO (Personal Attention)

ST-100

(6)

MAILED 21
SEP 10 1971
FBI

REC- 45
Classified by: 753
Declassify on: OADR
100-457899-
SEP 10 1971

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

New York, interested field offices, to be alert for intelligen
information concerning [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-12-82 BY 1012812-2

Tele. Room
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan (C.I.)
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
Cale
Foster
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

59 SEP 14 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

b7c

FBI

Date: 9/20/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 783

ON 9/2/93

EN34507

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS-NEW LEFT

ReBullets, 9/8 & 10/71.

Contact with [REDACTED] fails to disclose any pertinent information [REDACTED] Referred

On 9/17/71, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Pan Am Airlines, NYC, advised that she could locate no reservation on Aeroflot Airlines which left NY 9/15/71 and 9/19/71 for individuals of known leadership in COLIFAM. For the information of the Bureau, after a review of the individuals scheduled to use Aeroflot, it was ascertained that [REDACTED] was not scheduled to leave NYC on Aeroflot. [REDACTED] advised that she could locate no reservation on Pan Am Airlines for possible individuals traveling to North Vietnam.

On 9/20/71, "The New York Daily News" contained a UPI dispatch from Hong Kong dated 9/19/71. Dispatch disclosed that black American civil rights leader Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS of Atlanta, a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was traveling to Mainland China. Article disclosed WILLIAMS will present Chairman MAO a film on the life of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. in Peking.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Atlanta (RM)
1-New York

(6) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

51 SEP 29 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

CONFIDENTIAL

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971-419-198

NY 100-168469

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

For the information of Atlanta.

Referred

LEAD:

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Attempt to ascertain travel plans of Rev. HOSEA WILLIAMS through logical sources. Further attempt to ascertain if WILLIAMS is traveling in a group and if so the possible identity of the individuals he is traveling with. Atlanta should bear in mind the possibility that WILLIAMS may be acting as intermediary for COLIFAM.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 9/30/71

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-50739) (P)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT
(OO:NY)

Classified by 9705
Declassify on: OADR
ON 3/5/90

Re Bulets, 9/8/71 and 9/10/71.

Following sources queried with negative results

re

9/21/71

SA

9/17/71

SA

9/23/71

SA

9/20/71

SA

9/24/71

SA

As instructed by Bureau, WFO will remain extremely
alert for

② Bureau

2- New York (100-168469)

1- WFO

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

OCT 1 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)
FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - COMMUNIST
OO: NEW YORK

DATE: 10/27/71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9763
CNS45,570

Re Norfolk letter and LHM dated 8/10/71.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven
(7) copies of an LHM and two copies for New York setting
forth additional information concerning COLIFAM as
furnished to SA [redacted] by [redacted]

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a pamphlet
captioned "American Prisoners of War in Southeast
Asia, 1971," which is referred to in the LHM.

It is being furnished to the Bureau for
perusal and with the suggestion that the Bureau may
desire to consider the advisability of forwarding it
to the Department of Justice for review to determine
if the printing of the pamphlet in its form constitutes
a violation of Federal law. It should be eventually
returned to Norfolk so that it can be given back to [redacted]

In the event that additional information is
volunteered concerning captioned organization, the
Norfolk Division will submit appropriate LHM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EX-103
F-D
REC 26
100-457899-278

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)(100-168469)
- 2 - Norfolk

NOV 1 1971

Copy of Pamphlet
Returned to
Copy to Norfolk
by routing slip for

☐ Info ☒ action

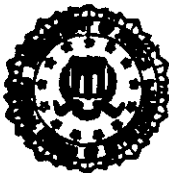
date 11/22/71

by [redacted]

59 NOV 24 1971

DATE FORW: 11/22/71
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

NOT
NEW



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia
October 27, 1971

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/83 BY 9803

CN345,540

E012812-2
b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-457899-278

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/27/71

1

[redacted] whose husband, [redacted] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, advised that she had received a letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), dated August 1971, which enclosed several items one of which was a pamphlet captioned "American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971." This pamphlet was actually excerpts taken from "Hearings before the Subcommittee On National Security, Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee On Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives" in March and April, 1971.

b7c

[redacted] stated that a representative of the Department of the Navy sent her the entire transcript of those particular hearings and she noted that the COLIFAM pamphlet obviously contained a number of deletions. [redacted] stated she was puzzled over this and wondered if perhaps deleting such portions might be in violation of a Federal law. She stated that she would forward the pamphlet to the Norfolk Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A copy of the letter from COLIFAM with one of its enclosures, which is an article from the August 9, 1971, issue of "The New York Times", captioned "Mrs. Binh: Our Plan for Peace" are attached.

It is noted that the article by MARY McGRORY was on the back of page two of the COLIFAM letter.

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/73 BY 980
61345,570

b7c

-2-

On 10/15/71 at [redacted] File # Norfolk 100-6833

by SA [redacted] b7c Date dictated 10/21/71

NY 100-6933

2

with Families of Servicemen

Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

August 1971

(212) 246-

Co-Chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Memo to: Families of Prisoners of War in North Vietnam
from: Committee of Liaison
re: Clarification and documentation

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

In the interest of separating truth from rumor, we enclose some materials you might not ordinarily see and which we believe will be of interest.

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Gaddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
*Joan Libby
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

We are most willing and available to discuss any aspect of these issues with you, if you like.

Since this Committee became the forwarder for mail we have transmitted 3671 letters from North Vietnam to families here. Last year there were 18 deliveries of mail, including two in late 1969. With the escalation of bombing over Laos, near the DRV border, and continued periodic bombs dropping over North Vietnam as well, deliveries of mail have decreased. The repeated threat by Secretary Laird that he would consider another Son Tay type raid may also be a factor contributing to the dwindling mail. This year (1971) thus far, there have been 5 deliveries of mail. Letters were sent out on March 19, March 30, May 15, June 18, and August 9. This last mail brought letters from some pilots who had not written since Nov. or Dec.

*staff

To answer many of your inquiries, we do not believe there is reason to be concerned about the men who have not written recently or frequently. Of course, the longer they stay the longer the wear and tear caused by separation from family and culture. The solution to this is for the President to set the date for the total withdrawal of troops from Vietnam so that prisoners may begin to be released. It has been a month and a half since that solution has been available, and there is still no response from Washington. Many prisoners could have come home by now and the accounting of men missing in action so many seek would have been available. They can still all be home for Christmas. But it is up to each of us to pressure the President to respond positively to what many Americans, including former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford have come to recognize as the honorable solution to an end to the killing and destruction and to prevent the list of POW's and MIA's from growing.

We join you in hoping the time will be soon when all families of American and Vietnamese, may be reunited.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/83 BY 9803

62
E02812-2
C1345,570

The various points of the new proposal of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front (Pathet Lao) as published on May 17, 1971

"-To speed up the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem and realise the end of the US war of aggression and the reestablishment of peace in Laos on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in Laos, The Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee has issued the various points of the new proposal made on the basis of the Lao Patriotic Front 5 point political solution. (Mar. 6, 1970)

- 1) The US must end its intervention and aggression in Laos; it must immediately and completely halt bombings of the whole Lao territory without any condition.
- 2) After the US bombing halt:
 - a) the Lao armed forces will at once enforce a cease fire and stop all violations of or encroachments upon, the areas controlled by the other side.
 - b) The Lao parties concerned will immediately discuss the formation of a provisional coalition government as well as other questions of common interest such as guarantee of strict respect of the neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos as provided for in the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

P.O.W. LIST PLEDGED IF U.S. SETS DEADLINE

PARIS, July 31 (AP)—The Vietcong have promised for the first time to identify all the United States war prisoners as soon as the United States sets a deadline for the total withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam.

The undertaking was given by the Vietcong Foreign Minister, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, in an interview yesterday.

She criticized William J. Porter, the newly appointed chief United States negotiator, for what she called the "unheard of savagery" of the pacification program in South Vietnam under his direction when he was deputy ambassador in Saigon.

Mrs. Binh said that to the extent that President Nixon wants to engage the Chinese leaders in a discussion of a Vietnam settlement, his forthcoming trip to Peking will be pointless.

NY Times Aug. 1, 1971



Mary McGrory

HANOI'S OLIVE BRANCH

WASHINGTON.

In the emotional aftermath of the U. S. raid on the prison camp at Son Tay, Richard Nixon told a prisoner's wife that he would do "anything" to get the prisoners back.

Does "anything" include making peace with North Vietnam, which has offered to release the prisoners on receipt of a troop withdrawal date?

* * *

Richard Nixon, who speaks often of a "generation of peace," has yet to speak of the Hanoi proposal, which is referred to by an intimidated press always decently encloded in quotation marks.

Peace plans acquired a bad name during the Johnson years. The then President said he would go anywhere at any time to make peace, but whenever a peace feeler was sighted, it withered instantly upon disclosure. Any mention at all was not only "premature," it was fatal.

The North Vietnamese apparently noticed this, and in making their "peace proposal" about the prisoners, which Richard Nixon said until recently were the only reasons for persisting in the war, they made sure it was fully public. Former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford announced it as a coming attraction, so there was no way of pretending it was not there.

The President is apparently pacing the floor at San Clemente. The Hanoi

proposal poses one of the gravest crises of his Administration. It forces him to choose between Gen. Thieu, who for some mysterious reason represents to the Administration "a reasonable chance" for survival, and the prisoners, for whom he had voiced a concern that he never dreamed would be called to account.

He is suffering, as usual, without any particular heat from Congress. The Democrats are too mortified about the disclosures in the Pentagon Papers, which showed their mindless devotion to Lyndon Johnson while he was making war, to heckle Richard Nixon, who says he is making peace. The Republicans are nailed to the cross of party loyalty.

Two Presidential candidates, Paul N. McCloskey, Republican, and George S. McGovern, Democrat, have said the Hanoi offer is an opportunity that should be seized at once. But Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) wrote a resolution begging the President not to dismiss the offer out of hand and not to let the October elections interfere with any negotiations. The measure has exactly one co-sponsor, Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Missouri), another late arrival to dovedom.

The House, as usual, is hoping the whole thing will blow over.

Some intelligence has come from two of the authors of the Pentagon Papers. Leslie Gelb and Morton Halperin of Brookings Institute, who contributed to the secret history, have suggested a face-saving exit for the President. If he

really thinks our national security is involved, they suggest, then he should retain the right to contribute economic and military aid to Saigon.

Daniel Ellsberg, who caused the earthquake by releasing the paper wrote a public statement in "Public Policy" in the spring, the gist of which is that peace will never come because Presidents since Truman have thought that the next American President should be in office when the Communist flag is raised over Saigon.

It is the trauma over the loss of China. It is the fear of the right which Richard Nixon predicts as "the nightmare of recrimination."

The only hope, says former Sen. Ernest Gruening, who in March of 1966 was advocating withdrawal, is if the wives and mothers of the prisoners set up "a clamor in the streets." The dove spoke to the Concerned Officer Movement and was cheered. He said the Hanoi plan was "a magnificent offer and should be accepted 'sight unseen.'"

* * *

There is some reason to believe that the wives and mothers of the PWs, some of whom haven't seen their men for 6 1/2 years, are beginning to burn over the President's silence. While they have always taken what one of them calls "the pearls and white glove" approach there is much murmuring, still anonymous, that the President is using their boys as an alibi, not a reason, for going on with the war.

"He talks about a bloodbath," said one ladylike wife, "but he's not kidding us. He's got to choose between President Thieu and my husband, and if he doesn't choose my husband, you can bet he's going to hear from me. We've been polite long enough, and we know we've been had."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/13/93 BY 9802
CJ345,570

67C

E02212-2

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
365 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Mrs. Binh: Our Plan for Peace

By NGUYEN THI BINH

PARIS—The Paris four-party conference on Vietnam has held over 120 sessions and, if counted in days, has lasted two and one-half years. In the meantime, the war is still going on in South Vietnam and has been extended to Cambodia and Laos. The South Vietnam people still have to live with bombs, destruction, and in youths continue to be killed and to destroy themselves with drugs out of despair and frustration.

In order to get the conference out of deadlock and promptly end the war, on July 1, 1971, the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government forwarded a seven-point peace plan, the principal points of which are:

Regarding the military questions, the plan proposes that "if the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Vietnam in the form of the totality of U.S. forces and of other foreign countries in the camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of: (a) withdrawal in safety from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the camp; (b) The release of military men of all the civilians captured in the war (including American captured in North Vietnam). Two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach

agreement on the withdrawal from South Vietnam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp."

Regarding the political question, i.e., the question of power in South Vietnam, it is proposed in the seven-point plan that the U.S. Government should stop its interference in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. In other words, it should cease backing and maintaining in office the puppet group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now holding power in Saigon, so as to let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs; for instance, to form a government of national concord proceeding to general elections, to deal with the aftermath of the war, and to solve the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam.

The outstanding feature of the peace plan is its realism and flexibility. The plan stems from the South Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and independence, and meets the American people's longing for peace. Normally, in any war, the question of military captives or "prisoners of war" is only solved after the end of the conflict, after the settlement of all other questions. However, responding to the American people's desire to see their children—whether they are on the battlefield or in captivity—promptly returned home among their dear ones, we have proposed a solution to this question in Point 1 of the plan.

To end a war like the one in Vietnam, it is essential to settle both the military and the political problems. But as proof of our goodwill, we have clearly said that during the discussions of these two series of prob-

lems, if the political problems are not yet definitely settled, we can solve first the question of the withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, as foreseen in Point 1, so that American soldiers in Vietnam can be repatriated. Then we can continue the debate on political problems.

We have also pointed out that the seven-point peace plan was not a take-it-or-leave-it proposal.

A number of people intentionally refuse to understand our proposals and view them as "preconditions" or "conditions of surrender for the United States." On careful examination, any objective person may realize that our proposals and what many Americans have raised are not very far apart but, instead, very close.

A people like the Vietnamese—very determined to fight for their independence and freedom, knowing themselves and knowing their opponents, and reasonable—can never have the intention to compel the United States to surrender, let alone to humiliate it. The Vietnamese have taken up arms and fought for decades for the single purpose of having the right to love their country. In final analysis, what we have proposed is also aimed at helping President Nixon keep more easily his promise to the American people to end the Vietnam war and to repatriate rapidly the G.I.'s.

This is the way really to guarantee the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, often referred to by Mr. Nixon.

Moreover, the proposals of the P.R.G., particularly Points 2 and 5, will

open a new relationship between an independent and neutral South Vietnam and the United States, based on equality, mutual respect and mutual interest, in which U.S. legitimate interests will be respected. After so many years of war, that neither the Vietnamese nor the Americans want, the South Vietnam people have, at least, a better understanding of the United States, and have established with the American people relations that will be in the interest of both sides, if developed in good direction.

In brief, the "Vietnamization" of the war is not a safe and honorable way out for Mr. Nixon; it will sink the United States deeper in defeat and difficulty. On the contrary, the seven-point peace plan has brought great hope to anyone desiring an early end to the Vietnam war. It has opened the doors to peace. The Paris conference offers now most favorable conditions for the U.S. Government to end the war rapidly through negotiations, a war that has, for over ten years, caused human and material losses as well as conscience squirms to Americans.

Yet unilateral goodwill is not sufficient to make the Paris conference end the deadlock and promptly reach a correct political solution to the South Vietnam problem.

The whole world is longing for peace and is expecting President Nixon to take the straight and shortest way and not a tortuous and difficult one, i.e., to give a positive response to the seven-point peace plan of the P.R.G. at the Paris conference.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh is Vietcong representative at the Paris peace talks.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/12/75 BY 9105
CN345,576

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)

b7c
E12812-2

On October 20, 1971, the pamphlet described [REDACTED] was received and thereby captioned "American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971." It purports to be portions taken from "Hearings Before the Subcommittee on National Security, Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-Second Congress, First Session, March 23, 24, 25, 30, 31; April 1, 6, 20, 1971."

The pamphlet reflects that additional copies of the reprint can be ordered from Clergy and Laymen Concerned, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York, 10027, at 95¢ per copy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(NL) 100-457899

~~SECRET~~

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
BY COURIER b7c

Classified by [REDACTED]

Declassify on: OADR
CN 395,570

Date: November 1, 1971

To: [REDACTED]
Referred

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) b7c

Reference is made to [REDACTED]

Referred
b7c
EO 12812-1

[REDACTED] (S)

On October 28, 1971, a group of three women representing Women Strike for Peace, an antiwar women's organization opposed to the present United States foreign policy in Vietnam, arrived in Los Angeles, California, after visiting Hanoi, North Vietnam. Upon arrival, these women held a press conference and one of the group, Amy Sverdlov, announced that they had brought back mail for 32 California families of POWs. She read a partial list of the last names and cities of those to receive the POW letters. This list includes: Alvarez, Santa Clara; Miller, Tustin; Martin, Coronado; Schultz, San Diego; Stirn, Foster City; Ferr, San Pedro; McSwain, El Rancho; and Stafford, San Francisco. It is noted the above names were phonetic except for Stirn, Ferr, and McSwain. b7c

Tolson _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Callahan _____
Casper _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Cleveland _____
Lundgren _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

EX COURIER SVC.
4 8 NOV - 1
FBI

REC-32 100-457899-X
279

SEE NOTE PAGE 170

55 NOV 9 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

This information is furnished for any action
you deem appropriate. Any additional information developed
by this Bureau [REDACTED] will be promptly
furnished to you. *gsh*

NOTE:

Referred

4
ED 12812-1

[REDACTED]

- 2 -

~~TOP SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11/16/71

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-50739) (RUC)

b7c

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-NEW LEFT
(OO:NY)

ReWFOlet, 9/31/71.

Following additional source queried with
negative results regarding [REDACTED]

Referenced

b1

E012812-1

SA [REDACTED]

As indicated in referenced letter, WFO has
alerted sources for information [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] Bureau will be promptly advised of positive
information.

8/2/72

Classified by 9803 [REDACTED]

b7c

Declassify on: OADR

90345,570

EX-112

REC 68

1-2
2-Bureau
2-New York (100-168469)
1-WFO

100-457899-280

NOV 16 1971

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c

57 NOV 22 1971

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Felt
Sullivan
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Soyars
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-15-71

FROM : M. J. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/1/93 BY 9805 [redacted]
CA313,507

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

b7c Reference memorandum of 11-5-71 from [redacted] to Mr. Miller wherein it was recommended and approved that the pamphlet containing part of the testimony given before the House Subcommittee on National Security Policies and Scientific Development of the Committee on Foreign Affairs being distributed by the Clergy and Laymen Concerned be shown to Congressman Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

b7c This document was shown to Congressman Morgan by Inspector [redacted] on 11-11-71. The Congressman was most appreciative of our calling this to his attention and asked if he might retain the pamphlet for a day or two to show to Congressman Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wisc.), Chairman of the Subcommittee which actually had conducted the hearings regarding the prisoner of war matter. He was told this would be alright.

EO 12812-2
b7c On 11-12-71, Roy J. Bullock, Staff Administrator of the Foreign Affairs Committee, advised [redacted] that Congressman Zablocki was very much concerned about this misuse of material from the Subcommittee hearings, and he intended to make a speech in the House of Representatives soon to expose this situation and to describe those responsible. He stated the Congressman had asked him to determine if we would object to his retaining the documents for a day or two longer so he could display it to other members of the House during his remarks. Mr. Bullock was told that this was agreeable. Mr. Bullock stated the Committee is taking appropriate action to obtain copies of this document for its own retention.

REC 20
100-457899-281
The document will be obtained from Mr. Bullock after Congressman Zablocki has made his speech and will be returned directly to personnel in the Domestic Intelligence Division so that it can be sent back to [redacted] from whom it was obtained.

RECOMMENDATION:

1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Bishop

For information

1-Mr. Miller

(9)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

NOV 19 1971

1-Mr. Jones

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. T. W. Bishop
1 - Mr. J. Dalbey
1 - [REDACTED]

DATE: 11-5-71

b7c

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson
Felt
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

01315,570

To recommend Representative Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pr) Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, be advised by representative of Crime Records Division that COLIFAM is distributing reprints of text of Congressional subcommittee hearings containing numerous deletions.

BACKGROUND:

COLIFAM is antiwar activist group whose representatives have met with North Vietnamese leaders and have served as intermediaries in delivering mail from American prisoners of war being held in North Vietnam to their families in the U.S. We conducted investigation of COLIFAM in accordance with Departmental instructions in order to determine if COLIFAM obligated to register under Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA). After interviewing numerous parents and relatives of servicemen missing in action or being held as prisoners, we discontinued our investigation when Department advised that admissible available evidence was insufficient to support solicitation of registration under FARA.

[REDACTED] whose husband, [REDACTED] is prisoner of war in North Vietnam, advised our Norfolk Office that she has received a letter from COLIFAM which enclosed several propaganda items. One such item is a pamphlet captioned "American Prisoners of War in Southeast Asia, 1971 -- Hearings before the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives."

100-457899

(8)

EX-101

REC 20

NOV 19 1971

CONTINUED - OVER

57 NOV 26 1971

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

Appearing official in nature, this pamphlet has the following additional data printed at the bottom of cover page: "Additional copies of this reprint can be ordered from: Clergy and Laymen Concerned, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10027 -- 95¢ per copy -- write for quantity discount." Perusal of this pamphlet reveals it contains excerpts taken from the actual document bearing the same title and printed by the U.S. Government Printing Office. Excerpts have not been altered and bear the original page number at top of each page. It is noted excerpts contain statements and testimony clearly favorable to cause espoused by COLIFAM. [REDACTED] made available pamphlet to FBI and felt that deleting portions of the document might be in violation of Federal law.

OBSERVATIONS:

E012812-2 Pamphlet distributed by COLIFAM has 148 pages. We have obtained copy of original document which has 583 pages. While it appears reprint of this document is not in violation of the law, it is felt incident should definitely be brought to the attention of responsible individual in House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Representative Thomas E. Morgan is Chairman of this Committee, and we have enjoyed cordial relations with Representative Morgan. This matter has been coordinated with Crime Records Division and Office of Legal Counsel.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a representative of Crime Records Division orally advise Representative Morgan of the existence of the reprinted document and allow Representative Morgan to peruse the document after which it should be returned in order that it can be returned to [REDACTED] in accordance with her request. If approved, document will be forwarded directly to representative of Crime Records Division.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: 11/30/71

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-8195) (RUC)

DECLASSIFIED BY 9703

ON 9/28/83

CN345,507

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
IS - NEW LEFT

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 9/20/71. U

[redacted] advised that HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, Program Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently made a tour of African nations. He did not travel in a group and was accompanied only by his wife. He had pre-arranged plans to visit the heads of state of several African nations where he planned to present each of them with a letter from Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, President of SCLC, and to present each of them with a short film clip concerning the life of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. XU

[redacted] advised on 11/24/71, that WILLIAMS visited the Peoples Republic of China where he talked with CHOU, En-lai, and also presented him with the film clip. The source does not yet know if WILLIAMS visited Vietnam although he expects to obtain that information in the near future. XU

[redacted] there was no indication that WILLIAMS or his wife were going to transport any POW mail or that he was going to make the trip in behalf of any organization on individual other than himself and SCLC. XU

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

EX-101

REC-36

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (100-168469)
- 1 - Atlanta

100-457899-283

11 DEC 3 1971

Classified by

Ex. 101

Date of

DEC 15 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ROUTE ENVELOPE

Airtel

~~TOP SECRET~~

12/22/71

To: SAC, New York (100-168469)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-457899)

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

Classified by [redacted] b7c
Declassify on: OADR

ReBulet 8/13/71. CA345501

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

[redacted] New York
promptly alert pertinent sources and informants to [redacted]

Alert any necessary auxiliary
offices and report positive information developed in this
matter to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination and by
most expeditious means warranted. (TS) u

Recipients are reminded information from [redacted]
is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only"
and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau in any form.
Information for lead purposes only and no indication should
be given this information in possession of FBI (TS) u b7c

1 - Legat, Paris

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk

EX-115

REC-4

100-457899-284

15 DEC 22 1971

NOTE:

For several months we have [redacted]

New York being instructed to canvass informants based on [redacted]

59 DEC 27 1971

~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Classified by 1239
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
106-78 [redacted] b7c

Memorandum

DATE: 12/20/71

(OO : New York)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven copies of an LHM and two copies for New York setting forth additional information concerning COLIFAM, as furnished to SA [redacted] by [redacted]

The information furnished was volunteered by

In the event that additional information is received concerning COLIFAM, the Norfolk Division will submit appropriate LHM.

ಪುಟ 2-2

2-Bureau (Enc.-7)
2-New York (100-68469) (Enc.-2)
1-Norfolk

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~

AGENCY **ARMY** ~~SECRET~~

DATE FORM 1/10/72
 NOW FORM 7
 BY [redacted] b2

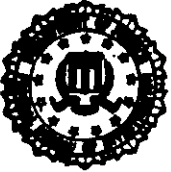
DATE 9/12/82
#220,1673 8/2/83 9803
CA345,570

REC-11

100-457899 - 285

12 DEC 23 1971

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

December 20, 1971

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM)

On November 22, 1971

[redacted] whose husband, [redacted] is a Prisoner of War in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she and several other wives of Prisoners of War had received another letter from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) which is dated November 10, 1971.

She stated that she and these wives are upset with the information in the letter, and [redacted] stated that she would appreciate if the letter was turned over to the Department of Justice for evaluation.

[redacted] stated that she would forward this letter to the Norfolk Division of the FBI.

[redacted] stated that during the current year, letters have been received by relatives of only 50 of the approximate 300 Prisoners of War in North Vietnam.

[redacted] stated that once a month she forwards a letter to her husband through COLIFAM, but she desired to point out that the last letter that she has received from her husband was written by him in March 1971.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/2/82 BY [redacted]
100-457899-285

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/2/82 BY [redacted]

122,673 8/2/83 18

100-457899-285

b7c

CN346,570

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/18/71

b7c
EO 12812-2

[REDACTED] forwarded a letter to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam. A copy of the letter is attached.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/2/73 BY 9103

CN345,507

b7c

EO 12812-2 On 12/10/71 at [REDACTED] File # NF 100-6833

by SA [REDACTED] *b7c* Date dictated 12/14/71

2

Families of Servicemen

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

(212) 246-2920

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

Co-Chairmen:
Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:
Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Goddes
Steve Haidweh
Prof. Donald Kalish
*John Libby
Stewart Maccham
Prof. Bob Soltzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Emel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

November 10, 1971

Dear friends:

The North Vietnamese in Paris called the Committee of Liaison on Sunday, the 7th, to ask us to send a representative to discuss a prisoner issue with them. I left here on Monday and spent Tuesday with two members of the Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People and Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy, deputy chief of the DRV delegation and, in the absence of Minister Xuan Thuy, the acting head of the delegation.

We are very happy to inform you that we have worked out the following arrangements with the North Vietnamese for Christmas '71 and New Years '72:

- 1) American pilots detained in North Vietnam will be allowed to receive a special 11-pound package from their families. Packages must be sent via the established route through Moscow. This will, of course, require an authorization card from the DoD, which we hope you will receive soon so the packages will get there in time for Christmas.
- 2) The prisoners will also be allowed to receive a Christmas-New Years card from their families, in addition to the regular December letter. The cards may be sent through regular postal channels or through the intermediary of the Committee of Liaison. We do not have the exact dates of the next trip going to Hanoi but we can guarantee that cards sent to the Committee by November 20th will be delivered in time for Christmas.

We would like to take this opportunity to say that the North Vietnamese realize that the Nixon administration is trying to create the illusion that they are trying other channels to "resolve" the prisoner issue. But the Vietnamese reiterated to me that there is no such thing as third party negotiations as Laird would lead us to believe and they have no communication with any American representative except the Committee of Liaison. Any information regarding the POW's in North Vietnam will be transmitted first to the Committee of Liaison.

b7c
E012312-2

There is only one channel for Nixon and that is already in existence. All he needs to do is announce the date for the complete withdrawal of all U.S. troops, advisers and materiel from Vietnam and the POW's will be able to come home. If in his speech on November 15th he were to announce that date, at least some of you would be able to share Christmas with your husband, son or father and give him his presents in person. That is not an illusion.

Instead we fear that Nixon will merely announce a partial withdrawal of ground troops. That may fool some of the American people but the Vietnamese people will continue to be killed and wounded at a higher rate than when Johnson was president and, unfortunately, the separation of POW's and their families will also needlessly continue.

We are preparing a longer discussion regarding the war and the prisoner issue, based on an extensive interview Cora Weiss had in Paris on October 20th. We will be sending that to you in a few days in the belief it will be of interest.

We are glad for the good news we are able to bring you and we pray that Nixon will soon set the date and in that way bring you the best news of all.

Sincerely,

Barbara Webster
Barbara Webster

**COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)**

**This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.**

ROUTED TO ENVELOPE

1 - Administrative Division

~~TOP SECRET~~

SAC, New York (100-168469)

1/13/72

b7c

Director, FBI (100-457899)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Classified by 9803

Declassify on: OADR

20345

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

ReBulet 8/13/71; Buairtel 12/22/71.

[REDACTED]

Above for your information only and you are reminded that information from [REDACTED] is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be disseminated outside Bureau in any form. Information is for lead purposes only and no indication should be given this information in possession of FBI.

Referenced Bureau communications advised your office of [REDACTED]

As you should be aware, on 12/21/71 Richard Fernandez, Clergy and Laymen Concerned, arrived at JFK Airport, New York, with reported 1,001 POW letters, termed largest delivery yet from U.S. prisoners of war held in North Vietnam. Fernandez was met at airport by Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, who subsequently held press conference, indicating that mail would be distributed by COLIFAM. Despite fact that [REDACTED]

Despite fact [REDACTED]

to date no communication [REDACTED]

2 - New York

MAILED 4

13 1972

100-455899-286

EM

4 1972

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~

10-6-72

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DDA-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DATE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cooper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Whitely
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to New York
Re: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)

has been submitted by your office under instant caption [redacted] reporting this development. This is particularly undesirable since incident received wide press coverage in Washington press, undoubtedly New York press and even 12/22/71 issue of "Daily World," communist publication printed in New York.

b7c
E012812-2

Promptly obtain explanations from personnel responsible for failure to report incident under instant [redacted] and forward along with your recommendations for administrative action. Insure adequate steps are taken immediately to assure there is no repetition of such dereliction in reporting. Certainly coverage [redacted] should be such that your office is aware [redacted] especially when public press conference is to be held.

NOTE:

b1
E012812-1

[redacted] Office of origin, New York, was alerted and instructed to report all positive information. [redacted] COLIFAM was responsible for delivery of more than 1,000 pieces of mail from POWs just before Christmas, 1971. This incident received considerable press coverage but brought no comment from our New York Office, despite fact incident occurred in New York [redacted]

b7c
E012812-2

Explanations being requested from personnel in New York Office responsible for dereliction in reporting of widely publicized incident involving [redacted] organization being closely followed by New York Office. DS (S) U

~~TOP SECRET~~

Domestic Intelligence Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

INFORMATIVE NOTE

DATE 12/13 BY 9703 [REDACTED] b7c 1/19/72

Attached reports plans for a Washington, D. C., demonstration on 1/20/72 by Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), with some relatives of prisoners of war and missing in action in Vietnam, and sympathizers, in connection with President Nixon's appearance before Congress on that date to make his State of the Union address. Participants in the demonstration will meet at a Washington, D. C., church and then go to the steps of the U. S. Capitol where they plan to demonstrate while the address is being given. Subsequent information received indicates some individuals from Chicago, Illinois, may demonstrate at the Capitol steps, including a representative of Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam and possibly a member of the Communist Party, USA.

Copy of attached sent to Inter-Division Intelligence Unit of the Department and pertinent parts will be included in summary to White House, Vice President, Attorney General, Secret Service and Defense Intelligence Agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7c

TELETYPE

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/2/93 BY 9703

61346,570

NR 06 NF PLAIN

11:10 PM URGENT 1-18-72

TO DIRECTOR (ATTN: DID)

WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM NORFOLK (100-NEW) 2P

DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPEARANCE OF THE PRESIDENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. ON JANUARY TWENTY, SEVENTY-TWO, SPONSORED BY
COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM); ^{TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT} TROPUS.

ON JANUARY EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN SEVENTY TWO, A SOURCE,
WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT
SHE LEARNED FROM A RELATIVE OF A SERVICEMEN MISSING IN ACTION (MIA)
THAT CORA WEISS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF COLIFAM, ALONG WITH
SOME RELATIVES OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND MIA IN VIETNAM AND OTHER WILL
MEET AT CHURCH OF RESURRECTION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY
MORNING, JANUARY TWENTY NEXT. THEY WILL THEN GO TO THE STEPS OF THE
CAPITOL, WHERE THEY PLAN TO STAGE SOME TYPE OF DEMONSTRATION WHILE
PRESIDENT NIXON IS ADDRESSING CONGRESS. SOURCE HAS NO FURTHER DETAILS
CONCERNING THIS.

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS

END PAGE ONE

57 FEB 1972

adm. data deleted

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

NF 100-NEW

PAGE TWO

b7c PRISONER OF WAR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM

E012312-2

[REDACTED] WHO HAD

BEEN CONTACTED BY CORA WEISS, TO PARTICIPATE IN DEMONSTRATION.

ADVISABLE TO PROTECT IDENTITIES. NO ^{*MEMO*} ~~LHM~~ BEING SUBMITTED. NO

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO NORFOLK DIVISION AND NO FURTHER

ACTION BEING TAKEN HERE.

E N D

TRC FBI WDC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/20/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (67-1777)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-NEW LEFT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/5/93 BY 9803

Rebulet 1/13/72.

Enclosed are original and one copy of following:

Memorandum of SA [REDACTED]
Memorandum of Supervisor [REDACTED]
Memorandum of SA [REDACTED]
Memorandum of SA [REDACTED]
Memorandum of Supervisor [REDACTED]

As set forth in the enclosed explanations, the primary culpability for failure to disseminate the information rests with SA [REDACTED] who is assigned the case captioned as this transmittal letter. This is not deemed to mitigate the responsibility of SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] and they have been admonished along these lines.

It is concluded that SA [REDACTED] and Supervisor [REDACTED] deserve to be forcefully admonished for their derelictions in not assuring that proper reporting was afforded these matters. This action has been taken and in this instance further administrative action is not being recommended.

Supervisor [REDACTED] and SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have also been admonished that [REDACTED] are reported in accordance with Bureau regulations. They assure me that this will be done, and further administrative action against them is not deemed to be merited, as indicated above.

6 - Bureau (Encls. 10)
1 - New York (67-1777)

SEE ADDENDUM, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION, PAGE THREE

61 FEB 4 1972

Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PERS-52

NY 67-1777

and, accordingly, none is being recommended.

Letterhead memoranda in each of the three cases are being prepared for prompt transmittal to the Bureau. The Bureau is assured that this has been brought to the attention of all Agents handling this type matter, and every effort will be exerted in the future to avoid delays of this type having to be brought to the attention of the New York Office.

b7c

ADDENDUM, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION (DID), 1/26/72, [REDACTED]

On 12/21/71 Richard Fernandez, representative of antiwar Clergy and Laymen Concerned, arrived at JFK Airport, New York, New York, with 1,001 POW letters which were to be distributed to POW families by COLIFAM. Fernandez was met at airport by Cora Weiss and David Dellinger [REDACTED] who subsequently held press conference. Despite fact that we had alerted New York Office to possibility of such release of POW mail and despite fact [REDACTED] New York Office did not supply information concerning this incident [REDACTED]. As a result, explanations were requested from personnel responsible in New York Office.

12/28/72

b7c

DID concurs with observation of SAC, New York, that primary culpability rests with case Agent and Supervisor in New York who failed to disseminate information under instant case caption. It is noted that SAC, New York, forcefully admonished these two Agents and also admonished two Agents [REDACTED]. Inasmuch as this matter did not result in any embarrassment to Bureau and did not seriously hamper any Bureau operation, DID concurs with recommendation of SAC, New York, that no further administrative action is warranted. It is noted that SAC, New York, has emphasized importance of avoiding such delay in reporting to all Agents handling similar matters.

b7c

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 1/19/72

FROM : SA [REDACTED] #45

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ReBulet to NY, 1/13/72, under caption, "COLIFAM,
IS - NEW LEFT".

Instant case was reassigned to the Writer on 12/8/71.

A review of the file at time of receipt revealed out-
standing leads to be submission of an FD-122 with attachment
recommending [REDACTED]

Referred
1

With regard to the latter lead, the Writer, on 12/9/71,
was able to contact [REDACTED]

Referred

[REDACTED] and via a pretext. [REDACTED] as aforesaid.

was duly reported by LHM to the Bureau on 12/30/71 [REDACTED]
It is noted the Writer chatted a lengthy ten or
fifteen minutes with [REDACTED] during this period.

Referred
b7c

The Writer's first knowledge of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was received when his attention was called to informa-
tion set forth in ReBulet. Writer did not personally observe
this news in newspapers or TV newscasts.

1 - New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/3/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,570

NY 100-128457

It is noted ReBulet to NY, 1/13/72, makes reference to Fulet 8/13/71, and Buairtel 12/22/71 under COLLAM caption as having alerted the NYO [REDACTED]

Referred

[REDACTED] Neither of these communication, in whole or in part, appears [REDACTED] nor were they called to Writer's personal attention.

[REDACTED] review of [REDACTED] reflects no information [REDACTED] or a press conference to be held, as occurred.

b7c
E012812-2

The Writer is aware of the necessity [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and will make every effort to establish sources who might fulfill this objective. In this regard, the Writer is giving consideration to recontact [REDACTED]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

SAC Ed 12312-2
b7c

DATE: 1/17/72

FROM :

SA [REDACTED] #42

SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-NEW LEFT

ReBulet, 8/13/71; Buat, 12/22/71 & Bulet, 1/13/72.

COLIFAM is a transmittal agent between the American POW's in North Vietnam and their families in the USA. It is a non-membership organization operating out of the residence of CORA WEISS. During the past year, COLIFAM's activity has been rather limited.

[REDACTED]

On 12/21/71, Rev. RICHARD FERNANDEZ entered the USA and turned over a 1,001 letters to COLIFAM (CORA WEISS). This was announced at an unscheduled press conference at JFK Airport Press Room. Also in attendance was DAVE DELLINGER. The NYO had not previously been aware of this specific information and obtained such coincidentally with receipt of Bureau airtel of 12/22/71.

b7c
Ed 12312-2

On 12/23/71, I returned from Sick leave (12/21-22/71) and decided that since no positive information had been developed by the FBI and the only data to disseminate was what had appeared in the press several days prior, it would not be necessary to prepare an LHM.

Ed 12312-2

b7c

(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/3/93 BY 9803

Ed 12312-2

b7c



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 1/20/72

FROM : SUPV. [REDACTED] (#45)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Re Bureau letter to New York, dated 1/13/72 captioned "COLIFAM, IS - NEW LEFT".

Instant case is assigned to Section 45 under my supervision and is presently assigned to SA [REDACTED] which was assigned to him on 12/8/71.

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] and per Bureau instructions, [REDACTED] I periodically review the file to be sure that all information [REDACTED] has been furnished to the Bureau in report or LHM form.

In referenced Bureau letter, the Bureau made reference to Bureau letter 8/13/71 and Bureau airtel, 12/22/71. I have reviewed [REDACTED] and it is noted that no copies of these two letters were ever received in captioned file.

I regret that it was necessary for the Bureau to advise us of the information contained in referenced letter and will take every step to see that it does not occur again.

An LHM will be submitted immediately concerning [REDACTED]

(3) [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/13/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,501



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

DATE: 1/19/72

FROM : SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] (#42)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH
VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter dated 1/13/72, requesting explanations for the failure to report the return on 12/21/71, of RICHARD FERNANDEZ of Clergy and Laymen Concerned at the JFK Airport, New York, with a reported 1,001 letters from U.S. prisoners of war held in North Vietnam and the subsequent meeting at the airport of FERNANDEZ by CORA WEISS and DAVID DELLINGER, who held a press conference at that time.

The New York Office was not aware of the departure of FERNANDEZ or his subsequent return to the United States on 12/21/71 [REDACTED]

The press conference referred to on 12/21/71, was an unannounced conference held by WEISS and DELLINGER and apparently spontaneous and unanticipated in its origin and nature. None of the established sources of the New York Office familiar with New Left activities in general and the activities of DELLINGER and WEISS in particular, advised of the possibility of any such conference being held nor did they report on the possibility of the return of FERNANDEZ to New York on that date.

The New York Office did not become aware of these facts until subsequent to 12/21/71, when the airport meeting received coverage in the press.

Inasmuch as by that time the matter was a matter of public knowledge, the incident was not appropriately reported under the COLIFAM [REDACTED]

Since the receipt of referenced Bureau letter, I have taken steps to insure that there is no repetition of such an incident and that this office will make every effort to be kept constantly alert [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/3/73 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CA1345,576

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC

DATE: 1/19/72

FROM : SA [REDACTED] (#42)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau airtel 12/22/71 and Bureau letter 1/13/72
under COLIFAM caption.

Bureau letter requests explanation concerning
failure to report [REDACTED] the return
on 12/21/71 of RICHARD FERNANDEZ to JFK Airport and his
subsequent meeting at the airport with DELLINGER and CORA
WEISS followed by a press conference.

Prior to above activities on 12/21/71, no advance
information was received by SA [REDACTED] from excellent informants
[REDACTED] from public source material,
or from any other possible source of information, that DELLINGER
would be present at JFK Airport on 12/21/71 to meet FERNANDEZ
upon his return to the United States. Consequently, it was
not known to SA [REDACTED] that DELLINGER would attend an apparently
spontaneous, unpublicized press conference dealing with the
possession of prisoner of war letters by FERNANDEZ. Informant
coverage [REDACTED] has been excellent to
date and the failure of informants to furnish advance infor-
mation concerning the participation of DELLINGER at the press
conference serves to illustrate its spontaneous and unpublicized
character.

No report was made [REDACTED]
concerning the above events inasmuch as DELLINGER was only
one individual in attendance at the press conference and the
extent of his active participation in the press conference
was unknown to SA [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]

CN345,570



E012112-2
67c

Considering the above, if SA [REDACTED] had been in possession of information received from [REDACTED] he would certainly have been alerted to the imminence of the matters covered in referenced Bureau airtel dated 12/22/71, and the matters would have received more thorough attention with the result that DELLINGER's presence at the press conference would have been reported promptly.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mien random

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 1/26/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS-NEW LEFT

ReBut, 12/22/71 & Bulet, 1/13/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM
on captioned organization. Enclosed for Philadelphia is one
copy of LHM [REDACTED]

LHM is being classified "Confidential" since it
contains information from [REDACTED] the disclosure of such
information could conceivably jeopardize the identity of the
source, thereby being prejudicial to the defense interests
of the US.

b7c 8/1/73 9503 [REDACTED] 1015,570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-11-81 BY [REDACTED]

Ed12812-2

#71-03268

6-Bureau (Encs. 12) (RM)
(1-105-170160) (CALC)

100-457899 -289

1-Philadelphia (100-45226) (Encs. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-156667) (CALC)

JAN 28 1972

1-New York

(12)

AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

DATE FORN: FEB 4 1972

BY: [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

January 20, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile (100-457899)
NYfile (100-168469)

Committee of Liaison with
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

E012812-2
b7c

9-11-81
#74-0-3268

The December 22, 1971 issue of the "Daily World," an east coast communist newspaper, on page 1 contained an item captioned, "Cleric brings biggest mail from POWs in Vietnam" which stated in part as follows:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 21-What was termed the largest delivery yet of mail from U.S. prisoners of war in the Democratic Republic of North Vietnam was brought here today.

"The Christmas letters were carried from Paris by the Rev. Richard Fernandez of Clergy and Laymen Concerned and will be distributed through the offices of the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, 588 Ninth Avenue. The committee has been the principal vehicle for mail to and from the POWs.

"Members of three families were on hand to receive their letters. The others will be mailed directly to the relatives, the committee said.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED
JAN 24 1972
FBI - NEW YORK
E012812-2
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 11/12/83

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

"Rev. Hernandez and committee leaders Cora Weiss and David Dellinger, at a press conference at JFK Kennedy Airport and the committee offices, also reported on news of the stepped-up bombing of North Vietnam by the U.S. air forces.

"They pointed out that some of the bombing sorties during the period when President Nixon boasts of 'winding down' the war have been only 25 miles away from Hanoi, capital of the DRV....."

Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam (CALCAV)

CALCAV is a publicly acclaimed group of clergy and laymen concerned about the war in Vietnam.

David Dellinger

On February 18, 1970, David Dellinger was found guilty in the United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois for violation of the Federal Anti-Riot Law for traveling in interstate commerce from outside the State of Illinois with intent to incite riots in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention in August, 1968. On February 20, 1970, they were sentenced to five years imprisonment and fined \$5,000. On February 28, 1970, the United States Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, Chicago, ordered him released on \$25,000.

Cora Weiss

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available material reflecting that Cora Weiss as a representative of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) was on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

WSP

WSP is a national womens organization which has in the past participated in demonstrations against nuclear testing, the war in Vietnam and the draft.

PCPJ

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty and repression. Its National Office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York City (NYC), Room 527.

United States Customs Inspector [REDACTED] Kennedy International Airport, New York (NY), advised on December 21, 1971 that Reverend Richard E. Fernandez [REDACTED] arrived at John F. Kennedy Airport about 4:15 p.m., December 21, 1971 on board Air France Flight AF077 from Paris, France.

Reverend Fernandez identification reflected he was born [REDACTED] and his luggage consisted of an attache type case which contained two packages of air mail type fold-over letters and a few other personal belongings.

Customs Inspector [REDACTED] further advised that Reverend Fernandez was met by David Dellinger.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Butler 10568 4 1972



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 10, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

Bufile (100-457899)
NYfile (100-168469)

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

On January 31, 1972, Cora Weiss, Co-Chairman of Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM), was interviewed by Robert Miller, Channel 7, New York-ABC News, concerning a release of 541 letters from the prisoners of war (POWs). Weiss advised during her interview that seven new POWs have been identified. She failed to give their exact identity. Weiss claimed that the increase of POWs was a direct result of President Nixon's increased bombing over Vietnam. Miller questioned Weiss if the release of POW letters might well be a Viet Cong ploy since the Peace Proposal of President Nixon. Weiss replied that the letters received were written in October, November and December, 1971.

In concluding her interview, Weiss stated that COLIFAM representatives would be departing the United States in about two weeks. According to Weiss, the representatives would be returning letters to the POWs.

b7C E012812-2
Cora Weiss

On January 4, 1972, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

E012812-2

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-457899-291
ENCLOSURE

9803 4-5-93 MIA-Pow Special

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE 9/1/82
BY 81295 JMS
AL34557

Declassified
12-8-84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Committee of Liaison With
Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam

material reflecting that Cora Weiss was a representative of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and was on the Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ).

PCPJ

The PCPJ is self-described as an organization consisting of over 100 organizations using massive civil disobedience to combat war, racism, poverty and repression. Its National Office is located at 156 5th Avenue, New York City, Room 527.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

SAC, New York (100-168400)

2-18-72

Director, FBI (100-457899)

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 100-168400

Declassify on: OADR

6245570

PERSONAL ATTENTION

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES
OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF 2-18-72

Reurlet with LHM 2-18-72 (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]

You are reminded that information from [REDACTED] is classified "Top Secret/For Background Use Only" and is not to be included in any communication for dissemination outside Bureau. Information is for lead purposes only, and no indication should be given this information is possession of FBI.

[REDACTED]

Any positive information developed in this regard will be promptly furnished your office and any other interested offices. (u) • FEB 18 1972

Remain alert for any additional details concerning [REDACTED] and furnish results to Bureau in form suitable for dissemination. (u)

- Tolson
- Felt
- Bacon
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Wilder, F.S.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Cleveland
- Fowler
- Bates
- Wickert
- Walters

FEB 25 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

~~TOP SECRET~~

Letter to New York
RE: Committee of Liaison with Families of
Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM)
100-457899

~~TOP SECRET~~

NOTE:

On 1-31-72 Cora Weiss, Chairman of COLIFAM, was interviewed by New York City television announcer and revealed that COLIFAM representatives would be departing U.S. in approximately two weeks carrying letters to POWs in North Vietnam. New York Office indicated attempts would be made to identify representatives and develop any other pertinent information. Information of assistance to New York Office developed by [REDACTED] (S) being furnished. ~~(TS)~~ u

~~TOP SECRET~~

100-457899-293

CHANGED TO

100-461421-3

Ed12812-2

MAR 16 1972 b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9805 [REDACTED]

CN345,570

INVESTIGATION
SECTION

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR 010 NY CODE
215 AM AN NITEL 2-17-72
TO DIRECTOR ~~100-457899~~
PHILADELPHIA 100-51632
NEWARK
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
FROM NEW YORK 100-168469

TELETYPE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RECEIVED
2
b7c

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN
NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS - NEW LEFT
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS - NEW
LEFT.

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE, MARSEILLES, FRANCE, FEBRUARY
ELEVEN - THIRTEEN SEVENTYTWO.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803
ON 8/10/93
60345,570 b7c

E012812-2

RE BUTEL FEBRUARY FIFTEEN, NYTEL FEBRUARY FOURTEEN CAPTIONED
PCPJ.

INSTANT DATE, SPECIAL AGENTS OF FBI, OBSERVED ARRIVAL OF
AMERICAN CONTINGENT TO WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE, MARSEILLES,
FRANCE, FEBRUARY ELEVEN - THIRTEEN LAST, AT JOHN F. KENNEDY
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

100-457899-294

END PAGE ONE
CLASS. EXT. BY
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/11/92

7 FEB 22 1972

5 FEB 29 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO PRESS CONFERENCE OR PRESS COVERAGE WAS AFFORDED TO
ARRIVAL.

ADMINISTRATIVE -----

SPECIAL AGENTS OBSERVING FLIGHT ARRIVALS WERE SAS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]

Ed 12-2

b7c REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS REFLECTED ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY
ONE [REDACTED] AS TO INVESTIGATION
REFLECTED HE WAS CONNECTED WITH BARBARA WEBSTER OF COLIFAM.

[REDACTED] MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH SUBJECT CARRYING POW LETTERS
FOR COLIFAM. INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY

[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, AND NEWARK CONDUCT
APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION [REDACTED]

LHM WILL FOLLOW.

E N D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-457899)

DATE: 2/22/72

FROM :

SAC, NORFOLK (100-6833) (RUC)

SUBJECT :

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)
IS - COMMUNIST
OO: NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

CN345,570

Re Norfolk letter dated 12/20/71, no copy
to WFO.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are seven (7)
copies of an LHM, two copies for New York and one copy
for WFO setting forth additional information concerning
COLIFAM, which was volunteered to SA [REDACTED] by [REDACTED]

In the event that additional information is
received concerning COLIFAM, the Norfolk Division will
submit appropriate LHM.

Information copy furnished to WFO as LHM
contains information concerning demonstration on Capitol
steps, 1/20/72.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

RECEIVED
ST-1
IDENTIFICATION
SURE

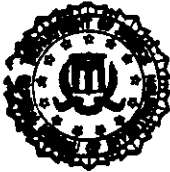
100-457899-295

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)(100-468469)
- 1 - WFO (Info)
- 1 - Norfolk

61 MAR 15 1972

DIH
2/13/72
b7c

b7c
N



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Norfolk, Virginia
February 22, 1972

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON
With Families of Servicemen
Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM)

On February 1, 1972, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whose husband [REDACTED] is a prisoner of war in North Vietnam, telephonically advised that she had received additional correspondence from the Committee of Liaison With Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM) and would forward it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. U.S.A.

[REDACTED] stated that she and several other wives of prisoners of war had received mail from their husbands in the recent past through COLIFAM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/2/98 BY 9803 [REDACTED] b2c

CN349570

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

100-457899-295
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/19/721

b7c

[REDACTED] forwarded two letters to the Norfolk Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which she had received from the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam (COLIFAM). A copy of each of the two letters is attached. The letter on the stationery of The Fellowship of Reconciliation was attached to the January 17, 1972 letter.

E012812-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 7803 [REDACTED] b7c
CN345570

-2-

On 2/10/72 at [REDACTED] File # Norfolk 100-6833by SA [REDACTED] b7c Date dictated 2/16/72

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

(212) 246-2

Co-Chairmen:

~~Dave Dellinger~~
~~Cora Weiss~~

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnett
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
*Joan Libby
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Ben Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurmann
Ethel Taylor
*Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/1/93 BY 9803 [REDACTED]
CN345,370

ED0812-2

December 21, 1971

Dear friends:

The joy of forwarding holiday mail to you has been considerably marred by the news of American bombing 25 miles outside of Hanoi. Massive bombing raids over North Vietnam are no Christmas present for the Vietnamese people nor for your fathers, sons and husbands whose lives are severely endangered.

If the President had followed the mandate of Congress to set a date certain for the total withdrawal of troops (Title VI of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of 1972), which he signed into law on November 17, then the men would be starting to come home now, not just their mail. Instead, he publicly stated he would ignore Congress' mandate.

Secretary of the Air Force Seaman completed a tour of Southeast Asia recently and stated that he had no intention to change the present policy of heavy bombing.

We have forwarded all mail sent to us to North Vietnam, which should have arrived in time for the holidays. We expect to be able to send more mail on January 5. Unfortunately we only received mail for 229 of the men to be forwarded. We assume other families probably sent mail through postal channels and we hope it arrived safely.

We are very impressed with the enormity of this delivery. We received 983 letters and greeting cards from prisoners in North Vietnam. And for the first time we are able to forward 18 letters from U.S. servicemen held captive by the Provisional Revolutionary Government in the South.

We are very distressed that the U.S. postponed the Paris talks for two weeks, having totally ignored the proposal to withdraw troops and support from Saigon by December 31 to enable the return of the prisoners. We pledge to you at this holiday season our determination to pressure the U.S. to get out of Vietnam so that your men may be released. We hope this will be your resolution also.

Peaceful greetings,

3

Dave Dellinger
Dave Dellinger

Cora Weiss
Cora Weiss

P.S. We understand you may have received from your branch of service a new, longer letter form for writing to prisoners in North Vietnam. We have been informed that those forms have not been authorized and are the arbitrary doing of the Pentagon. They will not be accepted and we fear they may jeopardize mail rights. Authorized form letters are available at no charge from our office.

4

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON

with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

365 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036

January 17, 1972

(212) 246-2

Cable Address:
COLIAFAM

Co-Chairmen:

Dave Dellinger
Cora Weiss

Treasurer:

Mrs. Anne Bennett

Committee

Richard J. Barnet
*Tina Bristol
Rennie Davis
Madeline Duckles
Prof. Richard Falk
Rev. Richard Fernandez
Norman Fruchter
Maggie Geddes
Steve Halliwell
Prof. Donald Kalish
Stewart Meacham
Prof. Bea Seitzman
Prof. Franz Schurman
Ethel Taylor
Barbara Webster
Trudi Young

*staff

Dear friends,

The resumption of the large scale air war against North Vietnam during the Christmas Season in 1971 should be the occasion of grave concern for all of us who seek to end the Vietnam war and secure the release of American POW's. President Nixon's plan to end the Vietnam war has already taken up a period of years that about equals the duration of World War I or II and the end is still not in sight. In fact the combat area now includes Cambodia and Laos and there is no prospect of eliminating American military support to keep the Thieu regime in control of South Vietnam although the form of the support has been shifting from bodies to machines. In these circumstances we see no chance of the release of American POW's held by the North Vietnamese or the NLF.

Our Committee has emphasised all along that prisoner release depends on ending America's combat role in Vietnam. Mr. Nixon questions this assessment although he acknowledges that no such offer had been made by our government. We urge a test be made of the motives on both sides. We urge the US government to announce total withdrawal of its troops and the end of all combat operations in Indochina by a date certain prior to June 1, 1972 in exchange for a North Vietnamese agreement to arrange the release of American prisoners of war. On the basis of discussions with Vietnamese negotiators, we of the Committee of Liaison are convinced that such an offer to end our war role is the one and only way to obtain the release of the prisoners. (It should be recalled that normally and legally prisoners of war are held until after the end of hostilities.)

At least we think that our government owes it to prisoner families and the prisoners themselves to test this assertion. Nothing would be lost by a refused offer, indeed Pres. Nixon would thereby vindicate his contention that the other side would refuse such an offer if made.

It seems important therefor for you to urge the President to make a public offer to end the bombing, cease all military activity (direct and indirect) and withdraw all forces prior to June 1, 1972 in exchange for prompt arrangements to release all American POW's.

We believe this offer will be accepted. We believe there is no other way to secure prisoner release. We hope you will join us in the effort to build public support for this position.

Sincerely,

Richard Falk, Milbank Prof.
of International Law
Princeton University

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/2/93 BY 9803

CN345,570

62c
E012812-2
N2

The Fellowship of Reconciliation /

KAY JOHNSON
National Chairman
BOYD KZIO
Secretary

ALFRED HASSLER
Executive Secretary

ALLAN BRICK
Asst. Secy., INT Program

JANET L. BEST
Director, Publications

BOROMY HASSLER
Director, Membership

BARNAB GOMD
Director, Development

DONALD YOUNG
Director, Youth Work

THOMAS C. CORNELL
BROOK S. HOFFMAN
Executive Assistant

BOROMY ALAS
Asst. Director, Int. Prog.

BOROMY BROOK
Executive Assistant

BOX 271 - NYACK, NEW YORK 10960 - ELMWOOD 8-4601
DIRECT NEW YORK CITY LINE: LORRAINE 8-8200

January 18, 1972

Dear Families of P.O.W.'s:

On Thursday, January 20, during the State of the Union Address, we will join a group of families of prisoners of war and clergy in a vigil on the Capitol steps. The purpose of this effort is to dramatize our belief that only by ending the war can we guarantee the return of the prisoners of war. The vigil is sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation and Clergy and Laymen Concerned, in cooperation with the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in Vietnam.

In the State of the Union Address, the last before the elections, President Nixon has the opportunity to tell the nation he has decided to stop the bombing, end the misleading Vietnamization program and set an early date for total withdrawal in exchange for release of all prisoners of war. Or he can reaffirm our present tragic policy while continuing massive air bombing of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, increasing Indochinese casualties, and causing more Americans to be added to the list of P.O.W.'s and M.I.A.'s.

Each participant in the vigil will carry the name of one of the 346 prisoners of war in Vietnam on a sign that will read, "Hundreds More Killed Today and (name of prisoner of war) Still a P.O.W. Stop the Bombing. Stop Vietnamization. Set the Date." Several Senators and Congressmen have expressed interest in joining our vigil during or immediately following the President's speech.

We know that what we will do at the Capitol is a small gesture, but we do believe it can be a beginning of renewed efforts by all of us working together to end the killing and gain release of the prisoners of war.

Peace and Grace,

Sister Luke Tobin, S.L.

Sister Luke Tobin, S.L.
Sisters of Loretto

Bishop James Armstrong
Bishop James Armstrong
Bishop, Methodist Church
South Dakota

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9/2/73 BY 9805

01345570

Ex-122-2

b7c

COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH
FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN
DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM
(COLIFAM)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/23/72

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-168469)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF LIAISON WITH FAMILIES OF
SERVICEMEN DETAINED IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM)
IS - NEW LEFT

PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ)
IS - NEW LEFT

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE
VERSAILLES, FRANCE
2/11-13/72

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/6/82 BY [REDACTED]

Re NY teletype to Director, captioned as above 2/17/72.

Enclosed for receiving offices are two copies each
of LHM captioned COLIFAM.

SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] observed
arrival of US contingent.

[REDACTED] is [REDACTED] US Customs Officer, JFK
Airport, NY, NY.

AGENCY: ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, SEC. SER., STATE, CIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

2003 RAD (S), 640, 001, 000
DATE FORW. 3/3/72
NO. FORW. 2
ST. [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE
REC-103

- 2-Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2-Philadelphia (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2-Newark (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 2-Washington Field (Encls. 2)(RM)
- 1-New York

100-457899-296

6 FEB 27 1972

(9)

FEB 29 1972

Deleted Copy
by Letter Date
Per FOIPA Request

57 MAR 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 23, 1972

NYfile 100-168469

Committee of Liaison With Families
of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam
(COLIFAM)

On February 16, 1972 Special Agents (SAs) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, New York, the arrival of the American Contingent to the World Assembly for Peace, Versailles, France.

On February 16, 1972 [REDACTED] advised that those who attended the conference returned to the United States with numerous pieces of anti-American literature. [REDACTED] advised that a [REDACTED]

b7c [REDACTED] arrived with the American Contingent and was carrying approximately forty airmail letters believed to be from United States Servicemen held as prisoners of war by North Vietnam [REDACTED]

After arrival the Contingent departed the airport by helicopter shuttle to downtown New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

6201 f
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/1/82 BY [REDACTED]
6234004

- 1* -
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 23, 1972

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NYfile 100-168469

Title Committee of Liaison With Families
of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam

Character Internal Security - New Left

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum
dated and captioned as above by Special Agent [REDACTED]
at New York.

b7c E012812-2

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 18 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NR006 NK CODE

PM NITEL 2-18-72

TO DIRECTOR (100-459771)

NEW YORK (100-168469)

PHILADELPHIA (100-51632)

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (100-53547)

FROM NEWARK (97-353)

CLASS & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/19/92

DECLASSIFIED BY 9903

5/10/93

CN345,570

5/16/92

COMMITTEE OF LIASON WITH FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN DETAINED
IN NORTH VIETNAM (COLIFAM) IS-NEW LEFT
PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE AND JUSTICE (PCPJ) IS-NEW LEFT

WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE IN MARSEILLES, FRANCE, FEBRUARY
ELEVEN-THIRTEEN, LAST

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN, LAST.

END PAGE ONE

REC 9

100-457899-297

EX-117

FEB 25

55 MAR 2 1972

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy